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Applicant: **E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND
COMPANY**
1007 Market Street
Wilmington Delaware 19898(US)

(72)

Inventor: **Carlson, Randall Kent**
121 Scarborough Park Drive
Wilmington Delaware 19804(US)
Inventor: **Gregory, Walter Adelman**
104 Rockingham Drive
Wilmington Delaware 19803(US)
Inventor: **Park, Chung-ho**
5 Woodley Circle
Wilmington Delaware 19803(US)

(74)

Representative: **von Kreisler, Alek,**
Dipl.-Chem. et al
Patentanwälte Von Kreisler-Selting-Werner
Deichmannhaus am Hauptbahnhof
D-5000 Köln 1(DE)

(54)

Aminomethyloxooxazolidinyl arylbenzene derivatives useful as antibacterial agents.

(57)

Novel aminomethyloxooxazolidinyl arylbenzene derivatives, wherein the aryl includes the phenyl, substituted phenyl, pyridyl, and substituted pyridyl groups, such as (1)-N-{3-[4-(4'-pyridyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}acetamide, possess useful antibacterial activity.

EP 0 352 781 A2

AMINOMETHYLOXOOXAZOLIDINYL ARYLBENZENE DERIVATIVES USEFUL AS ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

Technical Field

This invention relates to aminomethyloxooxazolidinyl arylbenzene derivatives, their preparation, to
 5 pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and to methods of using them to alleviate bacterial infections.

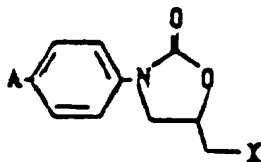
Background of the Invention

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At the present time, no existing antibacterial product provides all features deemed advantageous for such a product. There is continual development of resistance by bacterial strains. A reduction of allergic reactions and of irritation at the site of injection, and greater biological half-life (i.e., longer in vivo activity)
 15 are currently desirable features for antibacterial products.

U.S. Patent 4,128,654 issued to Fugitt et al. on December 5, 1978, discloses, among others, compounds of the formula:

20



25

where

A = RS(O)_n;

X = Cl, Br or F;

R = C₁-C₃ alkyl; and

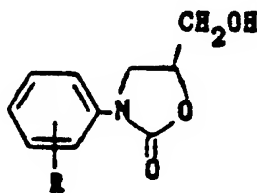
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n = 0, 1 or 2.

The compounds are disclosed as being useful in controlling fungal and bacterial diseases of plants.

U.S. Reissue Patent 29,607 reissued April 11, 1978 discloses derivatives of 5-hydroxymethyl-3-substituted-2-oxazolidinones of the formula:

35



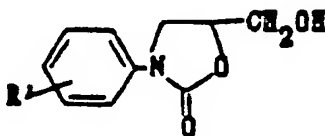
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where R is H, F, CH₃, or CF₃. Such compounds are described as having antidepressive, tranquilizing, sedative, and antiinflammatory properties.

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U.S. Patent 4,250,318, which was issued on February 10, 1981, discloses antidepressant compounds of the formula:

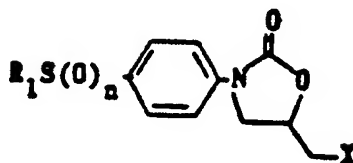
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where R₁ can be, among others, a para-n-pentylamino group, an SR₁ group where R₁ is C₁-C₅ alkyl, or an

acetylmethylthio group.

U.S. Patent 4,340,606, issued to Fugitt et al. on July 20, 1982, discloses antibacterial agents of the general formula:

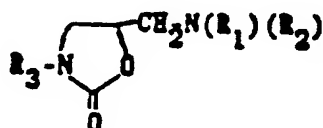


where

R₁ = CH₃, C₂H₅, CF₂H, CF₃ or CF₂CF₂H; and

X = OR₂ (R₂ = H or various acyl moieties).

15 U.S. Patent 3,687,965, issued to Fauran et al. on August 29, 1972, discloses compounds of the formula:



where

25 -N(R₁)(R₂) represents either dialkylamino radical in which the alkyl portions have one to five carbon atoms, or a heterocyclic amino radical which may be substituted by an alkyl radical having one to five carbon atoms or by a pyrrolidinocarbonylmethyl radical, and

R₃ represents a phenyl radical which may be substituted by one or more of the following radicals:

an alkoxy radical having one to five carbon atoms;

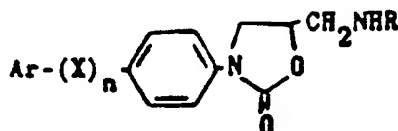
a halogen atom;

30 a trifluoromethyl radical, or

a carboxyl radical which may be esterified.

The patent states that these compounds possess hypotensive, vasodilatory, spasmolytic, sedative, myorelaxant, analgesic and antiinflammatory properties. There is no mention of antibacterial properties.

35 Belgian Patent 892,270, published August 25, 1982, discloses monoamine oxidase inhibitors of the formula



where

45 R is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or propargyl;

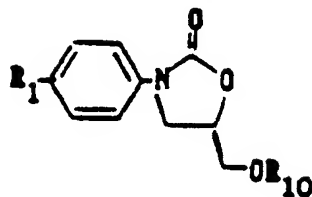
Ar is phenyl, optionally substituted by halo or trifluoromethyl;

n is 0 or 1; and

X is -CH₂CH₂-, -CH=CH-, an acetylene group or -CH₂O-.

50 U.S. Patent 4,461,773 issued to W. A. Gregory on July 24, 1984 discloses antibacterial agents of the formula

55



wherein, for the *l*, and mixtures of the *d* and *l* stereoisomers of the compound,
 R_1 is R_2SO_2 ,

$R_3R_4N\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}$, or



R_2 is $-NR_3R_4$, $-N(OR_3)R_4$, $-N_3$, $-NHNH_2$, $-NX_2$, $-NR_5X$, $-NXZ$, $-NH\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}R_7$, $-NZ\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}R_7$

or $-N=S(O)_nR_8R_9$;

R_3 and R_4 are independently H, alkyl of 1-4 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

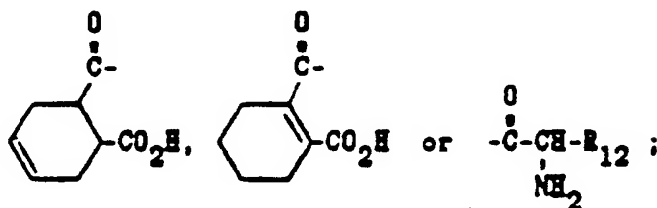
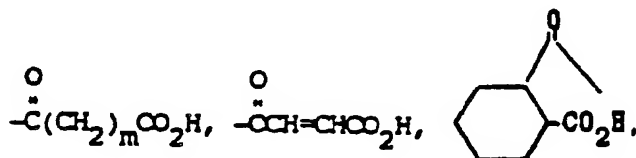
R_5 is NR_3R_4 or OR_3 ;

R_6 is alkyl of 1-4 carbons;

R_7 is alkyl of 1-4 carbons, optionally substituted with one or more halogens;

R_8 and R_9 are independently alkyl of 1-4 carbons or, taken together are $-(CH_2)_p$;

R_{10} is H, alkyl of 1-3 carbons, $-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}R_{11}$,



R_{11} is alkyl of 1-12 carbons;

R_{12} is H, alkyl of 1-5 carbons, CH_2OH or CH_2SH ;

X is Cl, Br or I;

Z is a physiologically acceptable cation;

m is 2 or 3;

n is 0 or 1; and

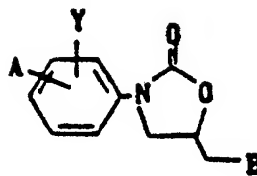
p is 3, 4 or 5;

and when R_{10} is alkyl of 1-3 carbons, R_1 can also be $CH_3S(O)_q$ where q is 0, 1 or 2;

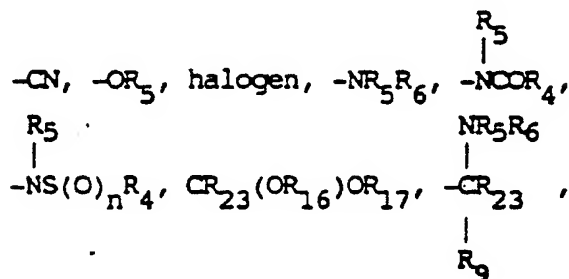
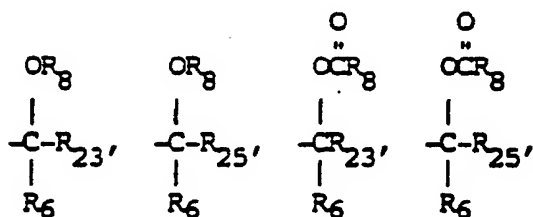
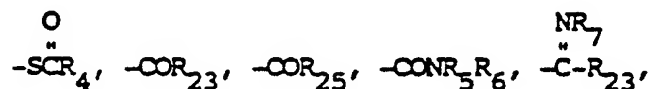
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

U.S. Patent 4,705,799 issued to Gregory on November 10, 1987 discloses antibacterial agents of the

formula:



wherein, for the *l*, and the mixtures of the *d* and *l* stereoisomers of the compound,
A is $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_n\text{R}_1$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}=\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{R}_2\text{R}_3$, $-\text{SH}$,



alkyl of 1 to 8 carbons, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, OH, =O other than at alpha position, $\text{S}(\text{O})_n\text{R}_{24}$, NR_5R_6 , alkenyl of 2-5 carbons, alkynyl of 2-5 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

R_1 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, OH, CN, NR_5R_6 or CO_2R_8 ; C_2 - C_4 alkenyl; $-\text{NR}_9\text{R}_{10}$;

$-\text{N}_3$;

$-\text{NH}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}-\text{R}_4$; $-\text{NZ}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}-\text{R}_4$; $-\text{NX}_2$; NR_9X $-\text{NXZ}^+$;

R_2 and R_3 are independently C_1 - C_2 alkyl or, taken together are $-(\text{CH}_2)_q$;

R_4 is alkyl of 1-4 carbons, optionally substituted with one or more halogens;

R_5 and R_6 are independently H, alkyl of 1-4 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

R_7 is $-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$, $-\text{OR}_5$ or

$\text{NH}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}-\text{R}_5$;

R_8 is H or alkyl of 1-4 carbons;

R_9 is H, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl;

R_{10} is H, C_1 - C_4 alkyl; C_2 - C_4 alkenyl, C_3 - C_4 cycloalkyl, $-\text{OR}_8$ or $-\text{NR}_{11}\text{R}_{11A}$;

R_{11} and R_{11A} are independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or taken together, are $-(\text{CH}_2)_r$;

X is Cl, Br or I;

Y is H, F, Cl, Br, alkyl of 1-3 carbons, or NO_2 , or A and Y taken together can be $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_i\text{O}-$;

Z is a physiologically acceptable cation;

n is 0, 1 or 2;

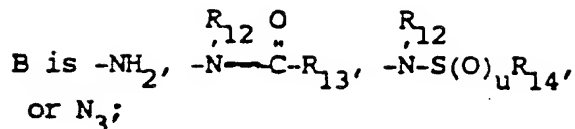
p is 0 or 1;

q is 3, 4 or 5;

r is 4 or 5;

5 t is 1, 2 or 3;

10



R₁₂ is H, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl;

15 R₁₃ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;

C₂-C₄ alkenyl; C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl; phenyl; -CH²OR₁₅; -CH(OR₁₆)OR₁₇; -CH₂S(O)_vR₁₄;

$\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{||}{\text{C}}}\text{R}_{15}$; -OR₁₈; -SR₁₄; -CH₂N₃; the aminoalkyl groups derived from α -amino acids such as glycine, L-alanine, L-cysteine, L-proline, and D-alanine; -NR₁₉R₂₀; or C(NH₂)R₂₁R₂₂;

20 R₁₄ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;

R₁₅ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;

R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently C₁-C₄ alkyl or, taken together, are -(CH₂)_m;

R₁₈ is C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₇-C₁₁ aralkyl;

R₁₉ and R₂₀ are independently H or C₁-C₂ alkyl;

25 R₂₁ and R₂₂ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, phenyl or, taken together, are -(CH₂)_s;

u is 1 or 2;

v is 0, 1 or 2;

m is 2 or 3;

s is 2, 3, 4 or 5; and

30 R₂₃ is H, alkyl of 1-8 carbons optionally substituted with one or more halogens, or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

R₂₄ is alkyl of 1-4 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

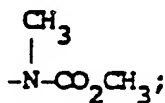
R₂₅ is alkyl of 1-4 carbons substituted with one or more of -S(O)_nR₂₄, -OR₈,

$\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{||}{\text{C}}}\text{R}_8$, -NR₅R₆, or alkenyl of 2-5 carbons optionally substituted with CHO; or a pharmaceutically suitable salt thereof; provided that:

35

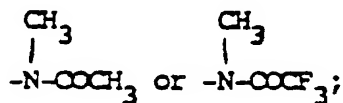
1) when A is CH₃S-, then B is not

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2) when A is CH₃SO₂-, then B is not

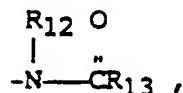
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3) when A is H₂NSO₂- and B is

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then R_{12} is H;

4) when A is -CN, B is not -N₃;

5) when A is (CH₃)₂CH, B is not NHCOCH₂Cl;

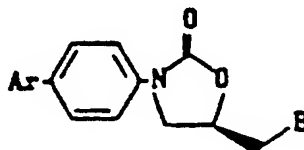
6) when A is OR₅, then B is not NH₂;

7) when A is F, then B is not NHCO₂CH₃.

None of the above-mentioned references suggest the novel antibacterial compounds of this invention.

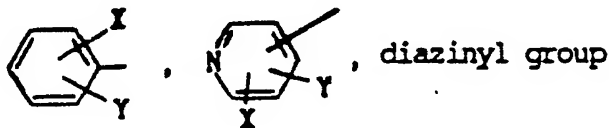
Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, there is provided an arylbenzene oxazolidinone of the formula:

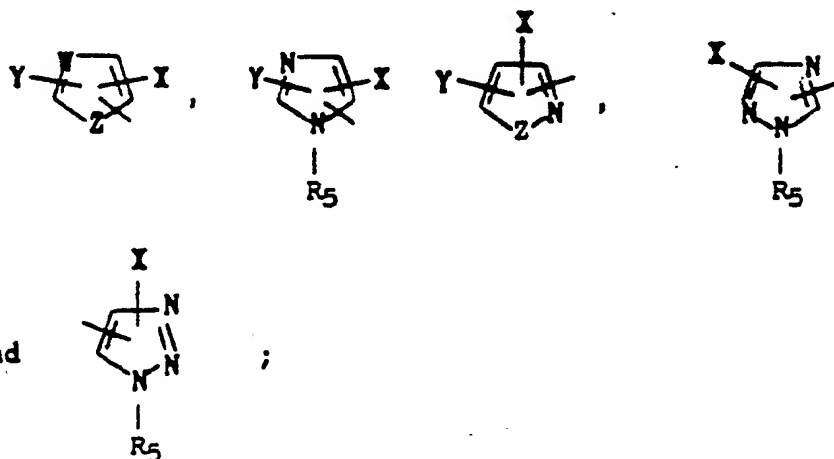


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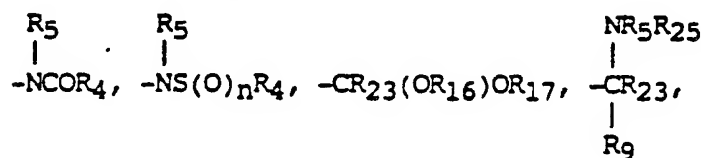
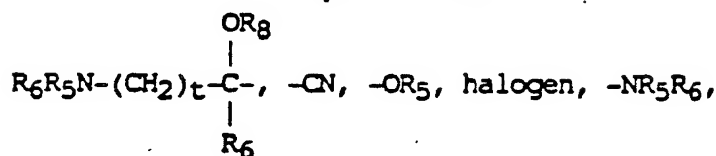
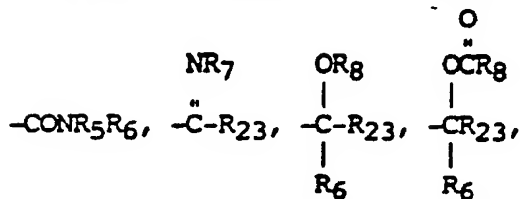
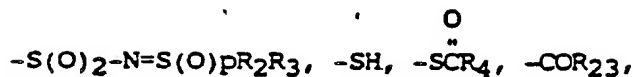
wherein, for the *l*, and mixtures of the *d* and *l* stereoisomers of the compound
Ar is an aromatic group selected from the group consisting of



optionally substituted with X and Y, a triazinyl group optionally substituted with X and Y,



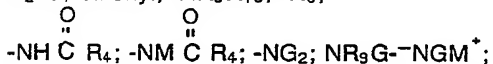
Z is O, S, or NR₅;
W is CH or N, or also can be S or O when Z is NR₅;
X independently is H, -NO₂, -S(O)_nR₁, tetrazoyl,



alkyl of 1 to 8 carbons optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, OH, = O other than at alpha position, S(O)_nR₂₄, or NR₅R₆, alkenyl of 2-5 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

25

R₁ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, OH, CN, NR₅R₆ or CO₂R₈; C₂-C₄ alkenyl; -NR₉R₁₀; -N₃;

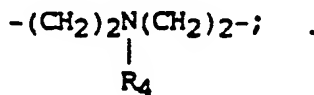


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R₂ and R₃ independently C₁-C₂ alkyl or, taken together are -(CH₂)₉;

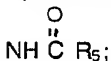
R₄ is alkyl of 1-4 carbons, optionally substituted with one or more halogens;

R₅ and R₆ are independently H, alkyl of 1-8 carbons, cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons -(CH₂)_tOR₈, -(CH₂)_tNR₁₁, R_{11a}, or -O(CH₂)_tNR₁₁, R_{11a}; or taken together are -(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂-, -(CH₂)₃CH(COR₄)-, or



40

R₇ is -NR₅R₆, -OR₅ or



R_8 is H or alkyl of 1-4 carbons;

R₉ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl;

45

R₁₀ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, -OR₈ or -NR₁₁R_{11A};


R₁₁ and R_{11A} are independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl, or taken together, are -(CH₂)_n-


G is Cl, Br or I;

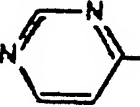
Y independently is H, F, Cl, Br, OR₈, alkyl of 1-3 carbons, or NO₂;

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X and Y taken together (a) when Ar is  or

5  to form a fused six-membered

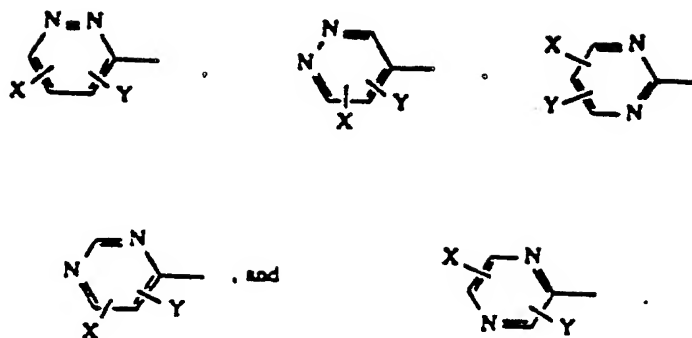
carbocyclic ring, or (b) when Ar is 

10 to form 

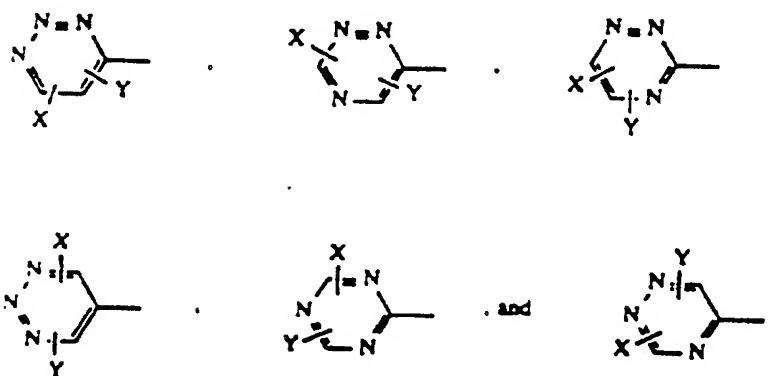
15 M is a physiologically acceptable cation;
n is 0, 1 or 2;
p is 0 or 1;
q is 3, 4 or 5;
20 r is 4 or 5;
t is 1, 2 or 3;
B is -NH₂,



or N₃;
30 R₁₂ is H, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl;
R₁₃ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms; C₂-C₄ alkenyl; C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl; phenyl; -CH₂OR₁₅; -CH(OR₁₆)OR₁₇; -CH₂S(O)_vR₁₄;
-C(=O)R₁₅; -OR₁₈; -SR₁₄; -CH₂N₃; the aminoalkyl groups derived from α-amino acids such as glycine, L-alanine, L-cysteine, L-proline, and D-alanine; -NR₁₉R₂₀; or -C(NH₂)R₂₁R₂₂;
35 R₁₄ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;
R₁₅ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;
R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently C₁-C₄ alkyl or, taken together, are -(CH₂)_m;
R₁₈ is C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₇-C₁₁ aralkyl;
40 R₁₉ and R₂₀ are independently H or C₁-C₂ alkyl;
R₂₁ and R₂₂ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, phenyl or, taken together, are -(CH₂)_s;
u is 1 or 2;
v is 0, 1 or 2;
m is 2 or 3;
45 s is 2, 3, 4 or 5;
R₂₃ is H, alkyl of 1-8 carbons optionally substituted with one or more halogens, cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons, alkyl of 1-4 carbons substituted with one or more of -S(O)_nR₂₄, -OR₈,
-O-C(=O)R₈, or -NR₅R₆; or alkenyl of 2-5 carbons optionally substituted with CHO or CO₂R₈;
50 R₂₄ is alkyl of 1-4 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons; and
R₂₅ is R₆ or NR₅R₆;
or a pharmaceutically suitable salt thereof; provided that:
1) when B is NH₂, then Ar is not phenyl optionally substituted with halogen or CF₃.
When used herein, the term "a diaziny group optionally substituted with X and Y" means the following
55 groups:



When used herein, the term "a triazinyl group optionally substituted with X and Y" means the following groups:



Also provided is a pharmaceutical composition consisting essentially of a suitable pharmaceutical carrier and a compound of Formula (I) and a method of using a compound of Formula (I) to treat bacterial infection in a mammal.

Further provided is a process for preparing compounds of Formula (I), such a process being described in detail hereinafter.

Preferred Embodiments

1. Preferred Ar groups are:



where X and Y are as defined.

More preferred Ar groups are those preferred Ar groups where Y is H.

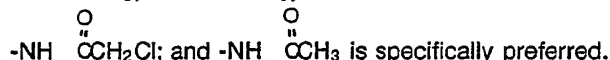
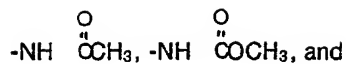
Most preferred Ar groups are the preferred Ar groups where Y is H and X is H, alkyl of 1-5 carbon atoms, $-\text{SCH}_3$, $-\text{SOCH}_3$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$,

OR_5 , $-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}_5\text{R}_5$, $\text{R}_6\text{R}_5\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, or $-\text{CN}$.

2. A preferred B group is:

$-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_{13}$ where R_{13} is H, CH_3 , $-\text{OR}_{18}$, CH_2Cl , CH_2OH , or CH_2OCH_3 .

Preferred B groups are



Specifically preferred compounds are:

- 5 • (1)-N-[3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylsulfinylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylsulfonylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-cyanophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- 10 • (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-diethylaminomethylphenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-di-n-propylaminomethylphenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(3-N,N-dimethylamino-1-hydroxypropyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-
- acetamide;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-hydroxy-3-(4-morpholinyl)-propyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide;
- 15 • (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-pyridylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, hydrochloride;
- (1)-N-[3-(4-(3'-pyridylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, hydrochloride.

Detailed Description

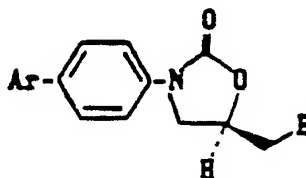
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The compounds of Formula (I) contain at least one chiral center, and as such exist as two individual isomers or as a mixture of both. This invention relates to the levorotatory isomer (1) which for many of the compounds in this invention can be referred to as the (S) isomer, as well as mixtures containing both the (d) or (R) and (S) isomers. Additional chiral centers may be present in the groups Ar and/or B; and this invention relates to all possible stereoisomers in these groups.

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For the purpose of this invention, the 1-isomer of compounds of Formula (I) is intended to mean compounds of the configuration depicted; when B is NHAc, and closely related groups, this isomer is described as the (S)-isomer in the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog nomenclature:

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(I)

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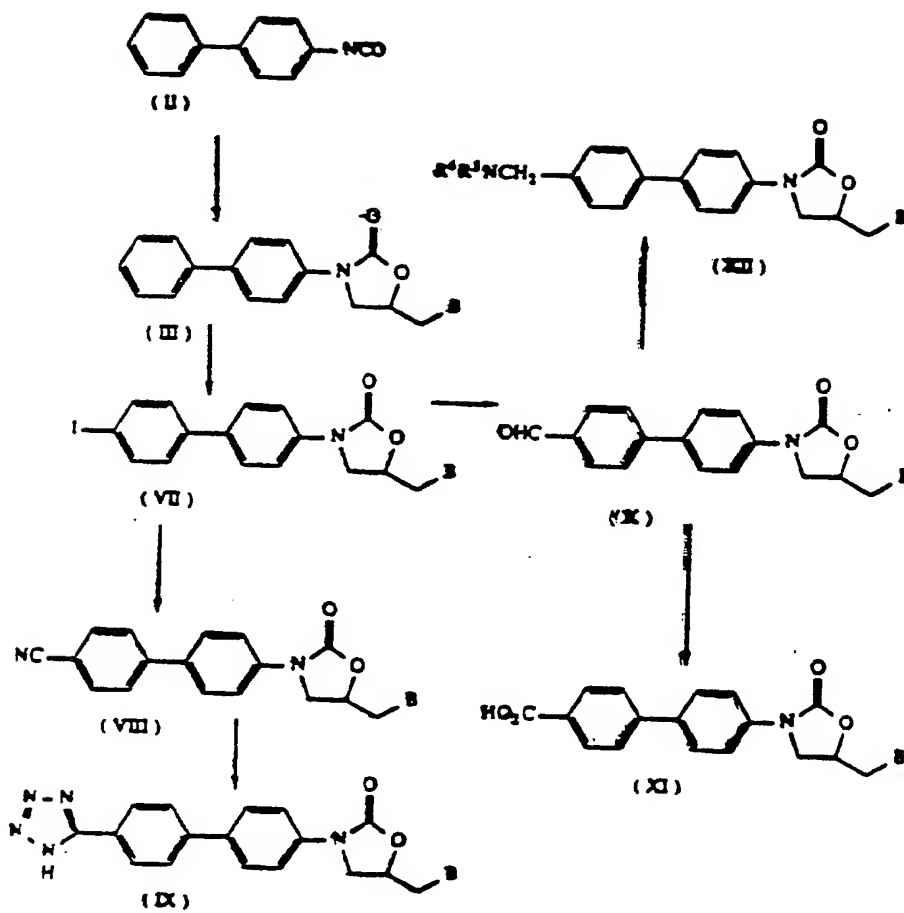
Synthesis

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Compounds of Formula (I) can be prepared as follows:

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Scheme 1

Scheme 1
(Continued)

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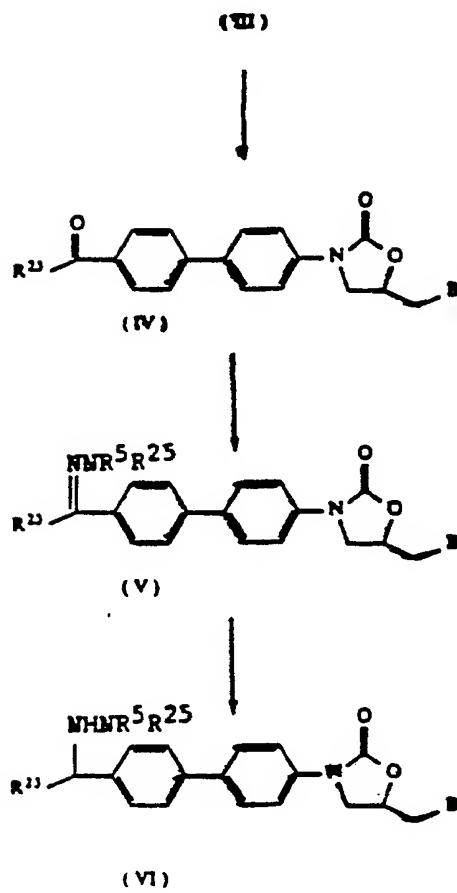
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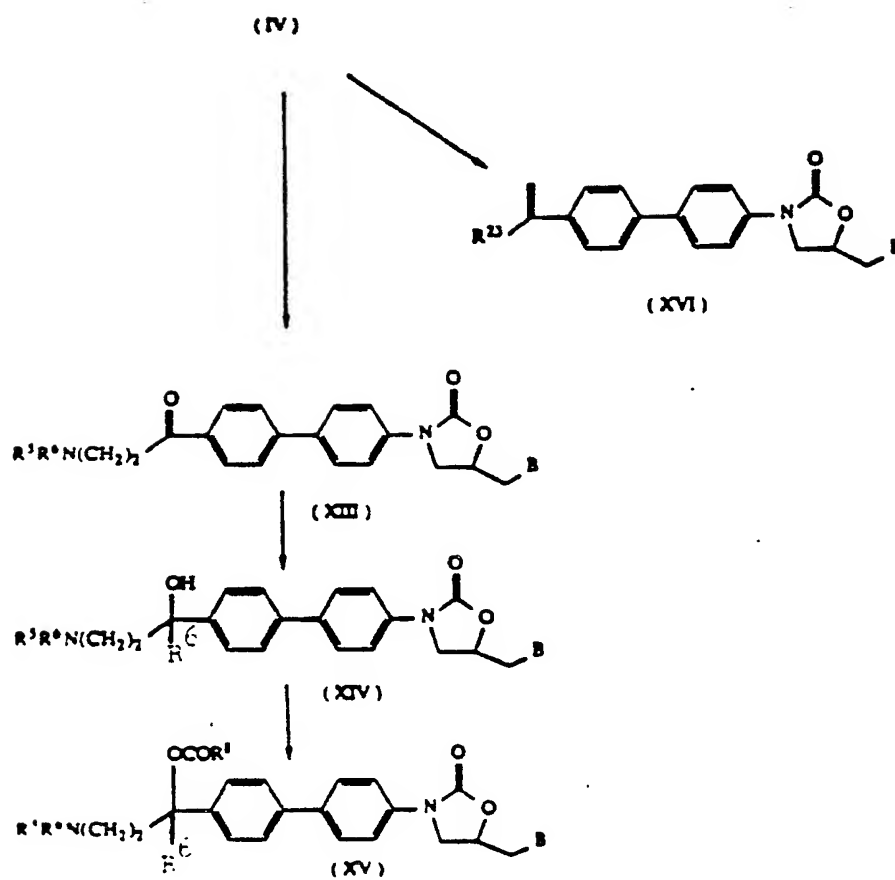
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Scheme 1
(Continued)



Scheme 1
(Continued)

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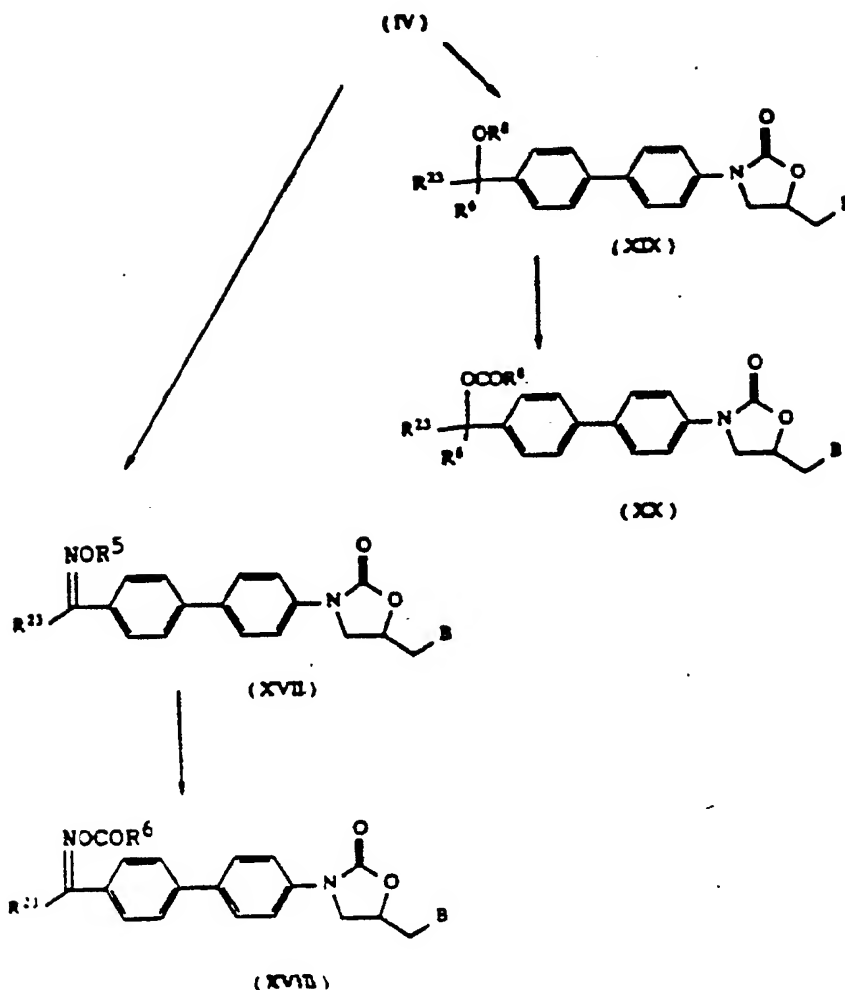
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In Scheme 1, R_{23} is H or alkyl of 1-8 carbons optionally substituted with a halogen or a terminal carboxylic acid or its salts. R_5 , R_6 , and B are as described previously. R_8 is H or alkyl of 1-4 carbons optionally substituted with a terminal carboxylic acid or its salts.

The compound (II) is converted to a compound of Formula (III) according to the process exactly paralleling that which was previously described in U.S. Patent 4,705,799. The B groups in Formula (I) can be selected from a variety of groups described and prepared according to the procedures disclosed in the above patent.

A compound of Formula (III) is acylated with acetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, chloroacetic anhydride or succinic anhydride also according to the process described in the aforesaid patent to give a compound of Formula (IV). Reaction of a compound of Formula (IV) with a substituted hydrazine in a solvent such as ethanol, methanol or THF at 20°C to under refluxing temperature of the solvent chosen gives a hydrazone of Formula (V), which can be reduced to a hydrazine derivative of Formula (VI) by reduction using a borohydride such as sodium cyanoborohydride in methanol at 25° to 55°C.

A compound of Formula (III) is iodinated with iodine monochloride in an acetic acid-trifluoroacetic acid mixture at 40 to 70°C to a compound of Formula (VII), which can be converted to a cyano compound of Formula (VIII) by reaction with cuprous cyanide. The cyano group of a compound of (VIII) can be converted to a tetrazole derivative of Formula (IX) by reaction with trimethylsilyl azide in DMF at 120-145°C. An

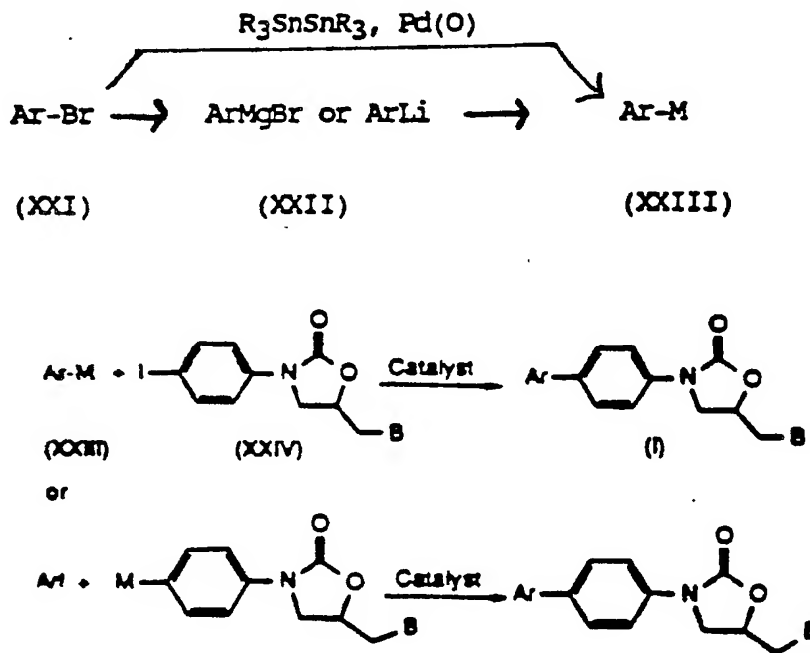
iodocompound (VII) can also be converted to an aldehyde of Formula (X) by addition of carbon monoxide in a suitable solvent such as THF, glyme and DMF or mixtures thereof at 40° to 70° C in the presence of a catalyst such as tributyltin hydride and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0). An aldehyde of (X) can be converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid of Formula (XI) by oxidation with variety of oxidants such as chromic acid. An aldehyde of (X) can also be reductively aminated with an alkylamine such as diethylamine, ethylmethylamine or methylpiperidine in an alcoholic solvent using a reducing agent such as sodium cyanoborohydride and zinc chloride at 0° to 35° C to give an amine of Formula (XII).

Mannich reaction of a ketone of Formula (IV) with variety of alkylamines previously described gives a Mannich base of Formula (XIII) which can be reduced to an alcohol of Formula (XIV) with a borohydride reducing agent such as sodium cyanoborohydride in methanol. An alcohol of Formula (XIV) can be converted to a half ester of a dibasic acid of Formula (XV) by treatment with a dibasic acid anhydride such as succinic or glutaric anhydrides. When the Mannich reaction is carried out with a ketone of Formula (IV), where R₂₃ is ethyl, with dimethylamine, an unsaturated ketone of Formula (XVI) is also obtained.

A ketone of Formula (IV), when reacted with an hydroxylamine or a carboxymethoxyamine in ethanol in the presence of pyridine, produces the corresponding oxime of Formula (XVII). An oxime of Formula (XVII) can be converted to the oximino half ester of a dibasic carboxylic acid of Formula (XVIII) by reaction with a dibasic acid anhydride such as succinic and glutaric anhydrides.

A ketone or aldehyde of Formulae (IV) and (X) can be reduced to a corresponding alcohol of Formula (XIX) by a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride. An alcohol of Formula (XIX) can be esterified with a mono- or dibasic acid anhydride to give a corresponding ester of Formula (XX).

Scheme 2

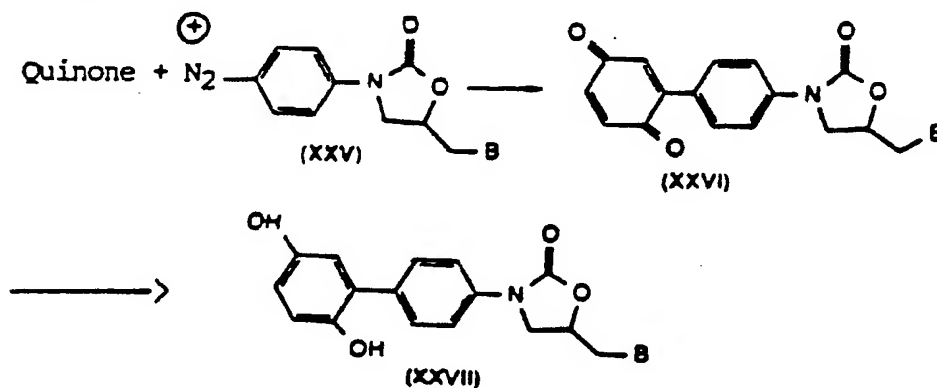


As shown in Scheme 2, Ar is as described previously provided that it contains no active hydrogen, (i.e., no NH, OH or SH), M is a zinc chloride, trialkyltin or boronic acid radical and the catalyst can be selected from one of the many palladium or nickel coordination compounds such as bis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride, tri(2-tolyl)phosphine and palladium(II) acetate, or bis(triphenylphosphine)nickel(II) chloride. An aromatic bromide of Formula (XXI) is converted to a corresponding Grignard reagent with magnesium or to a lithium reagent with alkyllithium by the usual procedures which are well known in the art. A reagent of Formula (XXII) is converted to an organozinc chloride compound with zinc chloride, to a trialkyltin compound with trialkyltin chloride or to a boronic acid with triisopropylborate, each followed by basic hydrolysis in a suitable solvent such as ester, THF or glyme. Alternatively, when Ar contains active hydrogens, an organotin compound of Formula (XXIII) can be prepared by a palladium catalyzed reaction with a bistralkyltin reagent. A resulting organometallic compound of Formula (XXIII) is cross coupled with a

3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl derivative of Formula (XXIV) in a suitable solvent such as THF or DMF in the presence of a catalyst usually selected from those previously described. The cross coupling reaction works equally well when an aryl iodide and a 3-(4-trialkylstannylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidinyl derivative is reacted in the same manner. The iodo compound of Formula (XXIV) is prepared by iodinating (1)-N-(3-phenyl-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)acetamide using iodine and silver trifluoroacetate or iodine monochloride in a solvent such as chloroform, acetonitrile, acetic acid or mixtures of solvents thereof at a temperature of 0° to 60°C, followed by normal work-up procedures.

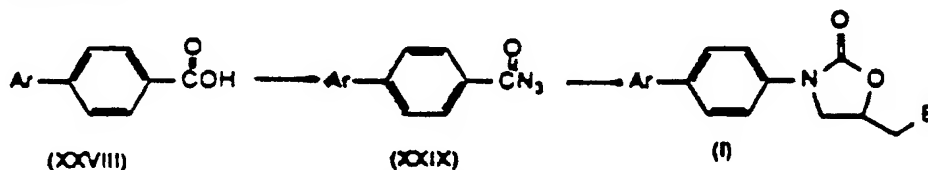
Another coupling reaction, although limited in its applicability, can be used to prepare a compound of Formula (I) where Ar is a dihydroxyphenyl as described in synthetic Scheme 3.

Scheme 3

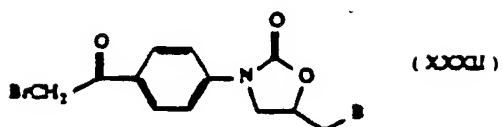
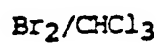
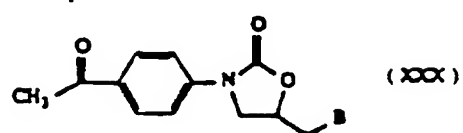
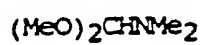
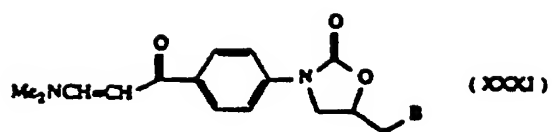


Quinone is reacted with a diazonium salt (XXV) prepared from a 3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl derivative to give an adduct of Formula (XXVI), which can be reduced with a borohydride reducing agent such as sodium borohydride to give a dihydroxy compound of Formula (XXVII). The hydroxy groups can be converted to the corresponding ethers using conventional techniques.

Scheme 4



Synthetic Scheme 4 is widely applicable to prepare most of the compounds of Formula (I) provided that there are no active hydrogen atoms (i.e., no NH, OH or SH) present in Ar as described previously. Compounds containing these excluded groups can be prepared via Schemes 1, 3 or 5. A compound of Formula (XXVIII) can be prepared in variety of ways. For example, many of such compounds can be prepared by procedures described in D. J. Byron, G. W. Gray and R. C. Wilson, J. Chem. Soc. (C), 840 (1966). A compound of Formula (XXVIII) can be converted to the corresponding acid chloride followed by reaction with sodium azide according to standard organic reaction procedures to a compound of Formula (XXIX). A compound of Formula (XXIX) is then employed in place of the compound of Formula (II) in Scheme 1 to give the compound of Formula (I).

Scheme 5

Scheme 5

(Continued)

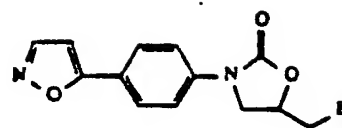
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(XXI)

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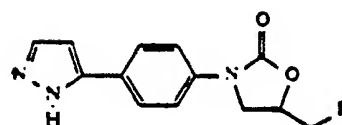
 H_2NO_2O, H

MeOH

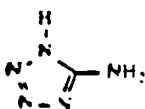


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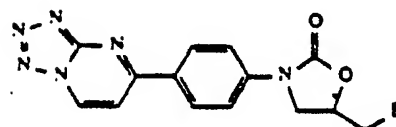
 $N_2H_4, EtOH$ 

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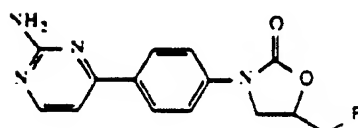


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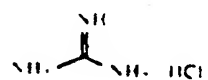
MeOH



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 $Na_2CO_3, MeOH, H_2O$ 

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Scheme 5
(Continued)

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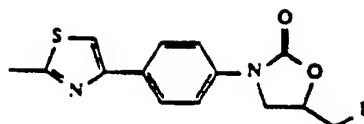
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(XXXI)

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 CH_3CSNH_2

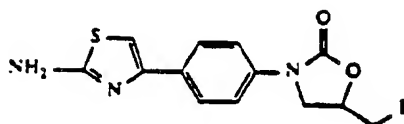
Toluene, heat



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 H_2NCSNH_2

EtOH, heat

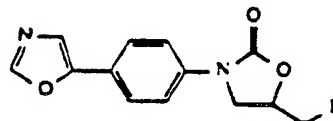


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 OHCNH_2

170 ° C



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Compounds of Formula (I) which can be prepared according to the synthetic Scheme 5 are those with Ar groups made up of 5- and 6-membered ring heterocycles as illustrated.

A 3-(4-acetylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-yl derivative (XXX) prepared according to U.S. Patent 4,705,799 is converted to a compound of Formula (XXXI) by reacting it with dimethoxydimethyl-formamide at 100° to 120° C. Reaction of a compound of Formula (XXXI) with a variety of amines give compounds of Formula (I) where Ar is an heteroaromatic moiety as shown.

Similarly, a bromoacetyl derivative (XXXII) where B is azide (N_3) obtained by bromination of a compound (XXX) can be reacted with a variety of amides to produce more compounds of Formula (I) where Ar is an heteroaromatic moiety. Azides can be reduced to amines as described in U.S. 4,705,799.

Pharmaceutically suitable salts of compounds of Formula (I) can be prepared in a number of ways known in the art. When B is NH_2 , pharmaceutically suitable salts include those resulting from treatment with mineral and organic acids such as acetic, hydrochloric, sulfuric, phosphoric, succinic, fumaric, ascorbic, and glutaric acids.

The invention can be further understood by reference to the following examples in which parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1

Preparation of (1)-5-Azidomethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone (I, Ar = C₆H₅, B = N₃)Part A: Preparation of (1)-5-Hydroxymethyl-3-(4-phenyl phenyl)-2-oxazolidinone (I, Ar = C₆H₅, B = OH)

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A solution containing 10 g (51.2 mmol) of 4-phenylphenylisocyanate and 7.5 g (52.0 mmol) of (1)-glycidyl butyrate in 20 mL of dry xylene was added dropwise to 160 mL of boiling dry xylene containing 0.30 g of lithium bromide and 0.75 g of tributylphosphine oxide over a period of 30 minutes. The mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour after the addition was complete, allowed to cool to room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with hexane and the resulting solid was dissolved in 150 mL of methanol. To this solution was added 0.7 mL of 25% sodium methoxide in methanol, stirred overnight and the white precipitate formed was collected on a filter to give 13 g (95% theory) of the desired alcohol, mp 236-240 °C, shown to be at least 99% pure by HPLC. The alcohol can be further purified by recrystallization from methanol.

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Part B: Preparation of (1)-5-Hydroxymethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone p-toluenesulfonate (I, Ar = C₆H₅, B = OTs)

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To a solution of 12.94 g (48.05 mmol) of (1)-5-hydroxymethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone in 100 mL of dry pyridine was added 10.6 g (15% excess) of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride at 0-5 °C, and the mixture was stirred at 10-15 °C until all of the alcohol was converted to the tosylate (Ts) as shown by HPLC analysis. The mixture was poured into 500 mL of ice water with vigorous stirring and the resulting white precipitate was collected and recrystallized from an ethanol-acetonitrile mixture to give 16.2 g of the tosylate, mp 157.5-158.5 °C.

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Part C:

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A mixture of 15.3 g (37.4 mmol) of (1)-5-hydroxymethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone p-toluenesulfonate, 0.2 g of 18-crown-6 and 2.7 g (41.1 mmol, 10% excess) of sodium azide in 60 mL of dry dimethylformamide (DMF) was heated at 70 °C (±5 °) for 5 hours and the mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice water to give a white precipitate. The precipitate was collected on a filter to give 10.4 g of the desired azide as a colorless solid, mp 163.5-164.5 °C.

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Example 2

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Preparation of (1)-5-Aminomethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone (I, Ar = C₆H₅, B = NH₂)

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(1)-5-Azidomethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone (10.4 g) suspended in 200 mL of 95% ethanol was hydrogenated in the presence of 0.7 g of platinum oxide under 40-50 psig (2.76x10⁵-3.45x10⁵ pascals) of hydrogen. The catalyst was removed by filtration through a celite bed, the bed was washed with tetrahydrofuran (THF) and the combined ethanol filtrate and THF washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to give 9.2 g of the desired amine as a colorless solid, mp 140-141 °C.

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Example 3

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Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-Phenylphenyl)-2-oxoxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = C₆H₅, B = NHCOCH₃)

To a solution containing 9.2 g of (1)-5-aminomethyl-3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone and 8 mL of triethylamine in 200 mL of dry THF was added 3.5 mL of acetyl chloride dissolved in 10 mL of THF

dropwise at 0-10° C. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was triturated with water to give a solid which was recrystallized from ethanol to give 8.7 g of the pure amide as a colorless solid, mp 226-227° C.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_3$:	C, 69.66;	H, 5.85;	N, 9.03.
Found:	C, 69.44; 69.48	H, 5.94; 5.85	N, 9.03. 9.04.

Example 4

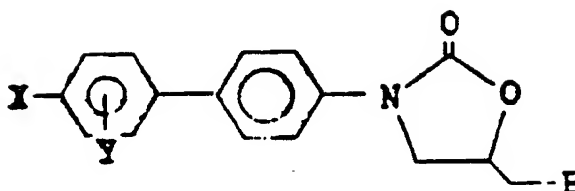
Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I,
Ar = $CH_3COOC_6H_4$, B = $NHCOCH_3$)

To 50 g of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid was added 7.5 mL of acetic anhydride dropwise at 0-5° C followed by 2.5 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours and added dropwise to 500 mL of ice water with vigorous stirring. The resulting yellowish precipitate was collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give 2.6 g of the product as a faintly yellowish white solid, mp 261.5-262.5° C.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{20}N_2O_4$:	C, 68.17;	H, 5.72;	N, 7.95.
Found:	C, 67.87; 67.93	H, 5.73; 5.79	N, 7.92. 7.84.

By using the procedures described in Examples 1-4, the following compounds in Table I were prepared or can be prepared.

Table I



Ex.	X	Y	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
1	H	H	N ₃	l	163.5-164.5
2	H	H	NH ₂	l	140-141
3	H	H	NHCOCH ₃	l	226-227
4	4'-CH ₃ CO	H	NHCOCH ₃	l	261.5-262.5
5	4'-CH ₃ CO	H	NHCO ₂ CH ₃	l	
6	4'-CH ₃ CO	H	NHSO ₂ CH ₂ Cl	l	
7	4'-CH ₃ CH ₂ CO	H	NHCOCH ₃	l	253
8	4'-ClCH ₂ CO	H	NHCOCH ₃	l	225
9	4'-HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₂ CO	H	NHCOCH ₃	l	240-241
10	4'-HO ₂ CC(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CO	H	NHCOCH ₃	l	222 (dec)
11	n-C ₃ H ₇	H	-NH ₂	l	
12	n-C ₃ H ₇	H	-NHCOCH ₃	l	
13	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	H	-NHCOCH ₃	l	
14	C ₂ H ₅	3'-CH ₃	-N ₃	l	
15	C ₂ H ₅	3'-CH ₃	-NHCOCH ₃	l	
16	H	3'-Cl	-NHCOCH ₃	l	
17	Cl	3'-CH ₃	-NHCOCH ₃	l	
18	C ₂ H ₅	3'-F	-NHCOCH ₃	l	
19	CH ₃	3'-F	-NHCOCH ₃	l	

Example 20

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-iodophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-IC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-(3-(4-Phenylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (20 g, 0.064 mole) in a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid (170 mL) and acetic acid (570 mL) was stirred and heated at 60°C while adding dropwise a solution of iodine monochloride (139.2 g, 0.86 mole) in acetic acid (225 mL) during 6-7 hours.

The mixture was stirred at 60 °C overnight, cooled to room temperature and filtered. The resulting filter cake was washed with ether (to remove excess iodine) and dried to give the desired iodo compound as a tan solid (20.8 g, 74%) which was 94% pure by HPLC. The filtrate was diluted with water and filtered to separate additional product 3.4 g. The main fraction was dissolved in dimethylformamide (200 mL) and filtered through a shallow bed of Darco® or Celite® (which one?). The filtrate was diluted with water (30 mL) and cooled to give pure product (9.1 g), mp 265-267 °C.

Example 21

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Formylphenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-HCOC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Iodophenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (4.41 g, 0.01 mole) was refluxed in dry tetrahydrofuran (500 mL) and flushed thoroughly with gaseous CO.

Tetrakis(triphenyl-phosphine)palladium(O) (2.35 g, 0.002 mole) was added and the mixture stirred and heated at 50 °C under slight positive pressure of CO (balloon) while adding tributyltinhydride (2.94 g, 0.01 mole) in dry toluene (50 mL) during 6 hours. Heating and stirring under gaseous CO pressure was continued overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, added to petroleum ether (600 mL) and filtered to separate the desired aldehyde (3.33 g, 97%). Recrystallization from acetonitrile gave pure aldehyde product as fibrous white needles, mp 210 °C.

The aldehyde can be readily converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid by oxidation with chromic acid in acetic acid.

Example 22

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-Hydroxyiminoethyl)phenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃C(=NOH)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

A mixture of 2.8 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-acetylphenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, 5.6 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride and 11.2 mL of pyridine in 560 mL of absolute ethanol was heated under reflux for 3 hours and the mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. The solid formed was collected and washed with ethanol to give 2.58 g of the desired crude oxime, mp 268-272 °C. It can be further purified by recrystallization from ethanol.

Example 23

Preparation of Sodium Salt of Succinate Hemiesther of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-Hydroxyiminoethyl)phenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃C(=NOCOCH₂CH₂CO₂Na)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

To a suspension of 1 g (2.27 mmol) of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-hydroxyiminoethyl)phenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide in 30 mL of DMF was added 135 mg (2.8 mmol) of NaH (50% dispersion in mineral oil) and the mixture was heated slowly to 40 °C when it became clear momentarily, then a massive precipitate formed as it was heated to 50 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was allowed to cool to 40 °C, and 0.272 g (2.72 mmol) of succinic anhydride dissolved in a minimum volume of DMF was added. The thick white precipitate became opaque and easier to stir. It was heated at 50 °C for 0.5 hour, cooled to room temperature, and the precipitate was filtered and washed successively with DMF, glyme and ether to give 1.05 g of the sodium salt as a colorless white solid, mp 297-300 ° (dec).

Example 24

5 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-Carboxymethoxyliminoethyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (I, Ar = 4 -CH₃C(=NOCH₂CO₂H)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

A mixture containing 1 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, 2 g of carboxymethoxylamine hydrochloride and 4 mL of pyridine in 180 mL of absolute ethanol was heated
10 under reflux for 3 hours. The mixture was allowed to cool and white precipitate formed was collected and washed with ethanol to give 0.8 g of the desired product, mp 232 °C (dec). The sodium salt of the acid can be prepared by treating with aqueous sodium hydroxide and removing the water.

Example 25

15 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide 4-Methyl-piperazinyldiazone (I, Ar = 4 -CH₃C(=NN(CH₂CH₂)₂NCH₃)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (2.5 g, 0.0071 mole) and 1-amino-4-methylpiperazine (2.04 g, 0.018 mole) were heated at reflux in dry dioxane (350 mL) with borontrifluoride etherate (0.30 mL) overnight. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator and the
25 product dried (80 °C/0.1 mm) to give the titled hydrazine (3.19 g, 100%), mp 200 °C (dec).

Example 26

30 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-(4-Methylpiperazinylamino)ether))phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4 -CH₃CH(NHN(CH₂CH₂)₂NCH₃)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide 4-Methylpiperazinyldiazone (3.57 g, 0.0079 mole) was heated in methanol (250 mL) at reflux and then cooled to room temperature. A solution of NaBH₃CN (0.5 g, 0.0079 mole) and ZnCl₂ (0.5 g, 0.004 mole) in methanol (20 mL) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature overnight followed by reflux for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was added to saturated Na₂CO₃ (75 mL) and water (200 mL) and extracted with
40 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (9/1, 5 x 100 mL). The extract was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed on a rotary evaporator to give the product (2.91 g, 82%). The product was dissolved in 1 N HCl (10 mL) and water (200 mL) and filtered to separate a solid (0.24g). The clear filtrate was divided into two equal parts. One part was made basic with sodium carbonate and extracted with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (9/1, 3 x 100 mL), dried and the solvent removed to give pure produce (1.26 g), mp 120 °C. The second portion was freeze dried to give the
45 hydrochloride salt of the product (1.2 g), mp 168 °C (dec).

Example 27

50 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-Hydroxyethyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4 -CH₃CH(OH)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

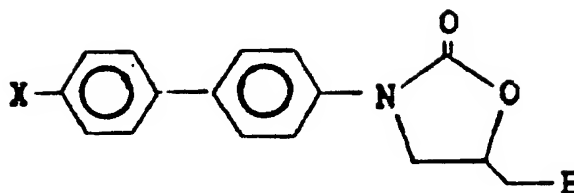
To a suspension of 0.39 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide in 100 mL of 95% ethanol was added 0.2 g of NaBH₄. The mixture was slowly heated to its boiling point when the mixture became homogeneous. Heating was continued for 15 minutes, diluted with 100 mL of water, brought it back to boiling, allowed to cool to room temperature and stripped to dryness. The resulting

solid was triturated with water to give 0.36 g of white solid, mp 203.5-208.5° C. It was recrystallized once from ethanol to give 0.26 g of the desired alcohol as white solid, mp 207.5-212.5° C.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_4$:	354.1577 (M ⁺)
Observed m/e by HRMS:	354.1567.

By using the procedures described in Examples 20-27, the following compounds in Table II were prepared or can be prepared.

Table II



Ex.	X	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
20	4'-I	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	265-267
21	4'-HCO	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	210
22	4'-CH ₃ C(=NOH)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	268-272
23	4'-CH ₃ C(=NOCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ Na)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	297-300 (dec)
24	4'-CH ₃ C(=NOCH ₂ CO ₂ H)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	232 (dec)
25	4'-CH ₃ C(=NN(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₃)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	200 (dec)
26	4'-CH ₃ CH(NHN(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₃)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	168 (dec)
27	4'-CH ₃ CH(OH)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	207.5-212.5
28	4'-HOCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	235
29	4'-CH ₃ CH(OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	156
30	4'-CH ₃ CH(OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ Na)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	
31	4'-CH(=NOH)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	
32	4'-CH(=NOCH ₂ CO ₂ H)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	
33	4'-CH(=NN(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₃)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	
34	4'-CH ₃ CH ₂ C(=NOH)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	
35	4'-CH ₃ CH ₂ C(=NOCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	
36	4'-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH(OH)	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	

Example 37

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Cyanophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-NCC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Iodophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (20.10 g, 0.046 mole) and cuprous cyanide (16.0 g, 0.16 mole) in N-methylpyrrolidinone (270 mL) were stirred and heated at 125 °C for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, poured into ice water, and filtered to separate a brown solid. The solid was added to a column packed with silica (84 g) and eluted with CHCl₃/CH₃OH (9/1, 1000 mL) and methanol (750 mL). The combined eluents were evaporated to dryness on a rotary evaporator to give the product (12.6 g, 81%) which was 96% pure by HPLC. This material was recrystallized from chloroform to give the pure cyano compound, mp 208-209 °C.

Anal calcd:	C, 68.05;	H, 5.11;	N, 12.53
Found:	C, 68.14; 68.05	H, 5.14; 5.06	N, 12.40 12.49
HRMS m/e calcd:335.1270, measured 335.1268			

Example 38

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(5-Tetrazolyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-N₄CC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Cyanophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (2.68 g, 0.0080 mole) was heated in dimethylformamide (25 mL) with trimethylsilyl azide (1.89 g, 0.016 mole) at 140 °C for 5.5 hours. More azide (1.8 g, 0.016 mole) was added and heating at 140 °C was continued for a total of 45 hours. The reaction mixture was poured onto ice and centrifuged to separate a brown solid which was washed with water and dried (2.71 g, 90%). The product was purified by chromatography on silica and eluted with CHCl₃/CH₃OH (9/1) and then with methanol. The methanol fraction proved to be the pure product, mp 244 °C (dec). The sodium salt of the product can be prepared by treating with aqueous sodium hydroxide and removing the water.

Example 39

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-((N,N-Methylethylamino)methyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃CH₂N(CH₃)CH₂C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

(1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Formylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (1.7 g, 0.005 mole) and ethylmethylamine (1.48 g, 0.025 mol) were heated at reflux in methanol (170 mL). The mixture was cooled to 25 °C and a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (0.315 g, 0.005 mole) in methanol (12.1 mL) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was added to saturated sodium bicarbonate (25 mL) and water (100 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (9/1, 3 x 100 mL). The extract was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent removed on a rotary evaporator to give a white solid which was triturated with ether and dried to give the product (1.65 g, 86%). The product was dissolved in 1 N HCl (10 mL) and water (150 mL) to give a clear solution. One half of this solution was made basic with sodium carbonate and extracted with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (9/1, 3 x 100 mL). The extract was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent removed to give pure amine (0.84 g), mp 162-164 °C. The residual acidic solution was freeze dried to give the hydrochloride salt of the amine (0.32 g), mp 145-147 °C (dec).

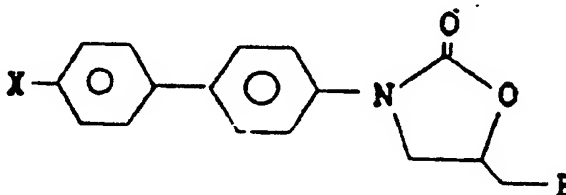
With primary amines, the reaction may stop at the imine stage when the reduction is carried out at room temperature. Refluxing the reaction mixture for 1-3 hours with a small excess of NaBH₃CN or NaBH₄

completes the reduction.

Reductive alkylation of ketones frequently fails with $\text{NaBH}_3\text{CN}/\text{ZnCl}_2$ but the intermediate hydrazone can be prepared and reduced as described previously in Example 27.

By using the procedures described in Examples 37-39, the following compounds in Table III were prepared.

Table III



Ex.	X	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
37	4'-NC	NHCOCH ₃	L	208-209
38	4'-N ₄ C	NHCOCH ₃	L	244 (dec)
39	4'-CH ₃ CH ₂ N(CH ₃)CH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	162-164
40	4'-CH ₃ NHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	197 (dec)
41	4'-(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	197
42	4'-CH ₃ CH ₂ NHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	180
43	4'-(CH ₃ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	137 (dec)
44	4'-(n-Pr) ₂ NCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	128
45	4'-n-C ₄ H ₉ NHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	200
46	4'-(n-C ₄ H ₉) ₂ NCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	107
47	4'-(n-C ₅ H ₁₁) ₂ NCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	142
48	4'-n-C ₈ H ₁₇ N=CH	NHCOCH ₃	L	210
49	4'-n-C ₈ H ₁₇ NHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	209
50	4'-(HOCH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	123
51	4'-CH ₃ N(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NNHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	194 (dec)
52	4'-CH ₃ COCH-NCH ₂ •HCl 	NHCOCH ₃	L	100
53	4'-O	NHCOCH ₃	L	
54	4'-CH ₃ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	
55	4'-(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₂	NHCOCH ₃	L	
56	4'-CH ₃ N	NHCOCH ₃	L	

Example 57

5 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(3-N,N-dimethylaminopropionyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (I, Ar = 4-(CH₃)₂NCH₂CH₂COC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

10 N,N,N',N'-Tetramethyldiaminomethane (0.29 g, 0.0028 mole) was added dropwise to trifluoroacetic acid (5 mL) cooled at -10 °C and stirred for 10 minutes. (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (1.0 g, 0.0028 mol) was added slowly as a solid at -10 °C. The cooling bath was removed and the mixture stirred while warming slowly to room temperature. The reaction temperature was then gradually raised to 60-65 °C and heated at this temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to saturated sodium carbonate (50 mL) cooled in an ice bath. The resulting mixture was filtered and the yellow solid washed with water and dried to give the product, 1.12 g, 97%, mp 192-194 °C.

15 A portion of the product (0.5 g) was dissolved in 1 N HCl (10 mL) and water (50 mL), filtered and the clear yellow solution freeze dried to give hydrochloride salt of the ketoamine (0.4 g), mp 150 °C gassing, 195 °C (dec).

20 When the Mannich resection was carried out using bis-(N-methylpiperidinyl)methane and propionyl derivative (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃CH₂COC₆H₄-, B = NHCOCH₃), an elimination product (I, Ar = 4'-CH₂=C(CH₃)-COC₆H₄-, B = NHCOCH₃) was also obtained (Example 63).

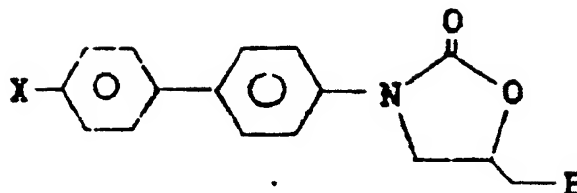
Example 58

25 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(3-N,N-Dimethylamino-1-hydroxypropyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4-(CH₃)₂NCH₂CH₂(OH)C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

30 (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(3-N,N-Dimethylaminopropionyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (3.14 g, 0.0077 mole) in acetic acid (35 mL) was stirred with NaBH₃CN (1.93 g) at room temperature overnight. The solution was added dropwise to saturated sodium carbonate (400 mL) and the pH adjusted to 9-10. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH, (9/1, 4 x 150 mL). The extract was dried and the solvent removed to give the crude reduced amine (2.74 g, 87%). The compound was chromatographed on silica gel by eluting with CHCl₃/CH₃OH (9/1) to give pure amine, mp 194 °C. A portion of the amine was dissolved in dilute HCl and freeze dried to give the hydrochloride salt.

By using the procedures described in Examples 57 and 58, the following compounds in Table IV were prepared or can be prepared.

Table IV



Ex.	X	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
57	4'-(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CO	NHCOCH ₃	L	192-194
58	4'-(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH(OH)	NHCOCH ₃	L	194
59	4'-O(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH(OH)	NHCOCH ₃	L	165
60	4'-CH ₃ N(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CO	NHCOCH ₃	L	221
61	4'-CH ₃ N(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH(OH)	NHCOCH ₃	L	151 (dec)
62	4'-CH ₃ N(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CO	NHCOCH ₃	L	105
63	4'-CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)CO	NHCOCH ₃	L	216
64	4'-CH ₃ N(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH(OH)	NHCOCH ₃	L	180

Example 65

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(3'-Methylsulfonylphenyl)phenyl)phenyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 3'-CH₃SOC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

To a mixture containing 23.4 g (0.1 mol) of (1)-N-(3-phenyl-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)acetamide and 29 g (0.13 mol) of silver trifluoroacetate, 300 mL of acetonitrile and 200 mL of chloroform was added 27 g of iodine in one portion and allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brown solid which was triturated with distilled water, filtered and washed thoroughly with distilled water. The resulting solid was recrystallized from 200 mL of acetonitrile (activated charcoal used) to give 27.5 g (77%) of (1)-N-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (XXIV) as a colorless crystalline solid, m.p. 194.5-195.5° C.

A Grignard reagent was prepared from 25 g (0.123 mol) of *m*-bromothioanisole and 3.59 g (0.148 mol) of magnesium in 125 mL of tetrahydrofuran. This solution was added to 56.8 mL (0.246 mol) of trisopropylborate in tetrahydrofuran at -70° C. The borate ester was hydrolyzed with 10% sodium hydroxide solution, then acidified to give the boronic acid. Recrystallization from water gave 11.0 g of the boronic acid, mp 162-163° C.

A mixture of 2.5 g (0.015 mol) of the above boronic acid in 40 mL of DMF, 4.2 mL of triethylamine, 3.6 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, 0.2 g of tri-2-tolylphosphine and 80 mg of palladium acetate was subjected to four "Firestone" cycles. The homogeneous solution was held at 100° C under nitrogen for 72 hours, cooled, and filtered. The DMF was removed at 70° C (0.5 mm Hg) and

the residue dissolved in methylene chloride and washed with 10% ammonium hydroxide solution, dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent evaporated to give 2.31 g of crude material which was chromatographed on 70 g of silica gel with an eluent of methylene chloride-acetone to give 1.24 g of material consistent with product. Recrystallization from acetonitrile gave 0.8 g of pure (1)-N-[3-(4-(3'-methylthiophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.

A mixture of 0.51 g (0.0014 mol) of the sulfide in 155 mL of chloroform was held at reflux to dissolve the solid, then cooled to -30 °C, and a solution of 0.30 g (0.0014 mol) of 82% m-chloroperbenzoic acid in 15 mL of methylene chloride was added at -30 °C, then allowed to warm to -20 °C. After addition of 0.1 mL of dimethylsulfide, the mixture was warmed to 20 °C and the solvent removed. The residue was dissolved in chloroform and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over potassium carbonate and solvent evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on 25 g of silica gel with methylene chloride-acetone as the eluent. The product was dissolved in water, filtered (0.2 micron membrane filter) and the water removed. The residue was recrystallized from isopropanol to give 180 mg of the sulfoxide, mp 162-167 °C. ¹H-NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ 8.27 (m,1H), 7.93 (s,1H), 7.80 (m,3H), 7.67 (m,4H), 4.73 (m,1H), 4.20 (t,1H), 3.80 (t,1H), 3.45 (m,2H), 2.80 (s,3H), 1.83 (s,3H); IR (KBr): 3280, 1750; 1665, 1610, 1520, 1050 cm⁻¹.

The sulfoxide can further oxidize to sulfone by reacting with excess MCPBA in chloroform under reflux for 3 hours.

Example 66

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-N,N-Dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-(CH₃)₂NCH₂CH₂OC₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

A freshly prepared solution of 4-benzyloxyphenyl magnesium bromide (from 21.05 g of 4-benzyloxylbromobenzene and 2.2 g of magnesium metal) in tetrahydrofuran (80 mL) was added carefully to a stirred solution of freshly fused zinc chloride (17.14 g) in tetrahydrofuran maintained at 0-5 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and then treated with (1)-N-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-yl]methylacetamide (14.4 g), added in one lot, followed by the addition of bis-(triphenylphosphine)nickel(II) chloride (4.0 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 minutes and then poured into an excess of ice and 1 N HCl and the solid that separated filtered off, washed with water, boiled with tetrahydrofuran and filtered. The solid was washed with a small quantity of tetrahydrofuran followed by hexanes and air-dried to yield 9.72 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-benzyloxyphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide as a colorless solid, mp 235-237 °C (dec). It was pure enough to be used in the next step. An analytical sample was prepared by recrystallizing a small quantity of the product from acetic acid, mp 243-245 °C (dec).

A suspension of the benzyloxy compound (6.74 g) in a solution of hydrogen bromide in acetic acid (72 mL; 30.32%) was stirred and heated under reflux for 10 to 15 minutes, cooled and filtered. The colorless solid was washed with ether and air-dried to yield (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (4.03 g), mp 280-281 °C (dec).

Sodium hydride (0.5 g; 50% oil dispersion) was added in small portions to a stirred solution of the phenolic compound (3.26 g) in warm dimethylformamide (75 mL) and, after the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and then treated with a freshly prepared solution of 2-dimethylaminoethyl chloride (from 6.0 g of the hydrochloride and aq NaHCO₃) in benzene (30 mL) added in one lot. The resulting mixture was stirred and heated at 90-100 °C overnight and then stripped of the solvents under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with water and filtered. The solid was dissolved in requisite volume of methylene chloride and the solution extracted twice with 1 N HCl (50 mL each time). The combined acid extracts were filtered to remove traces of undissolved material and the filtrate cooled and basified with conc. ammonium hydroxide. The mixture was extracted twice with methylene chloride and the combined methylene chloride extracts were washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and stripped of the solvent under reduced pressure to yield a solid which was recrystallized from isopropanol to furnish 1.4 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-N,N-Dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide as a colorless solid, mp 202-204 °C.

Example 67

5 Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Methylthiophenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃SC₆H₄-, B = NHCOCH₃)

A Grignard reagent was prepared from 12.2 g (0.06 mol) of p-bromothioanisole and 1.7 g (0.07 mol) of magnesium in 70 mL of tetrahydrofuran. This solution was added to 22.7 mL of triisopropylborate in tetrahydrofuran at -70 °C. The borate ester was hydrolyzed with 150 mL of 1 N sodium hydroxide solution and most of the tetrahydrofuran from the mixture was removed under reduced pressure. Acidification of the basic solution with 10% hydrochloric acid gave 9.28 g of the crude boronic acid. Recrystallization from water gave 3.8 g of pure p-methylmercaptophenyl-boronic acid as a colorless, crystalline solid, m.p. 211.5-212 °C.

A mixture of 2.52 g (0.015 mol) of the above boronic acid in 40 mL of DMF, 4.2 mL of triethylamine, 3.6 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, 0.2 g of tri-2-tolylphosphine and 80 mg of palladium acetate under nitrogen atmosphere was heated at 100 °C for 72 hrs. cooled, and diluted with 40 mL of ether. The solid precipitate formed was filtered, washed successively with ether, water, sodium bicarbonate and water to give a crude product. The crude product was recrystallized once from ethanol to give 1.3 g of pure (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylthiophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, m.p. 244.5-246.5 °C. HRMS: Calcd. 356.1195; Measured, 356.1168.

Example 68

25

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Methylsulfonylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃SO₂C₆H₄-, B = NHCOCH₃)

A mixture of 0.6 g (1.68 mmol) of the sulfide of Example 67 in 250 mL of chloroform was heated to dissolve the solid, then cooled to -30 °C, and 0.36 (1.68 mmol) of 82% m-chloroperbenzoic acid was added at -30 °C, then allowed to slowly warm to -10 °C. Trace of insoluble material was removed by filtration and the filtrate was diluted with ether to precipitate 0.59 g of the sulfoxide, m.p. 217-219 °C. The product was shown to be at least 99% pure by hplc. An nmr (CDCl₃) showed absence of any sulfone resonance. HRMS: Calcd. 372.1144; Measured, 372.1156.

Example 69

40

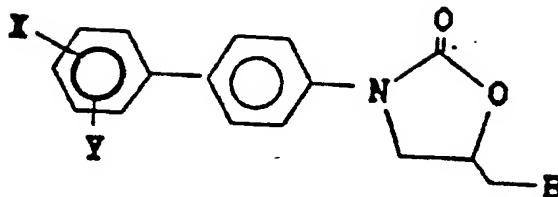
Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Methylsulfonylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃SO₂C₆H₄-, B = NHCOCH₃)

A mixture of 0.4 g (1.1 mmol) of the sulfide of Example 67 and 0.53 g (2.45 mmol) of 82% m-chloroperbenzoic acid in 200 mL of chloroform was heated under reflux for 2.5 h. The mixture was cooled and diluted with ether to precipitate the desired sulfone, 0.4 g, m.p. 259-260.5 °C dec. The product was shown to be homogeneous by hplc. HRMS: Calcd. 338.1089; Measured, 338.1126.

By using the procedures described in Examples 65-69, the following compounds in Table V were prepared or can be prepared.

55

Table V



Ex.	X	Y	B	Iso-mer	m.p. (°C)
65	3'-CH ₃ SO	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	162-167
66	4'-(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ O	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	202-204
67	4'-CH ₃ S	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	244.5-246.5
68	4'-CH ₃ SO	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	217-219
69	4'-CH ₃ SO ₂	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	259-260.5 (dec)
70	3'-CH ₃ CH ₂	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	121-122
71	2'-CH ₃	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	181-183
72	3'-HCO	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	146-147
73	3'-NH ₂	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	220-221
74	3'-(CH ₃) ₂ N	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	163-163.5
75	4'-CH ₃ O	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	239-241 (dec)
76	4'-(CH ₃) ₂ N(CH ₂) ₃ O	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	191-193
77	4'-C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OCOCH ₂ O	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	186-187
78	4'-HO ₂ OCH ₂ O	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	228-230 (dec)
79	4'-F	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	229-230 (dec)
80	4'-Cl	H	NHCOCH ₃	L	249-250 (dec)
81	4'-CH ₃	5'-CH ₃	NHCOCH ₃	L	168-169
82	3'-CH ₃	5'-CH ₃	NHCOCH ₃	L	106-107
83	4'-F	5'-F	NHCOCH ₃	L	201.5-203
84	3'-F	5'-F	NHCOCH ₃	L	204-204.5

Example 85

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4-Pyridyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-NC₅H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

To a stirred solution of 75 g (0.386 mol) of 4-bromopyridine hydrochloride in 400 mL of ether and 200 mL of water (2 layer system) was added 40 g of sodium carbonate (0.38 mol) in several portions. The water was separated, the ether layer was washed once with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and most of the solvent was

removed under reduced pressure. As soon as the vacuum started to improve indicating that most of the ether was removed, 200 mL of fresh anhydrous ether was added and the solvent was again removed. This process was repeated once more to minimize any moisture present. To the residue still containing small amount of ether was added 750 mL of ether immediately. The solution was cooled to -78°C , and 185 mL
 5 (0.462 mol, 20% excess) of 2.5 N n-butyllithium (in hexane) was added at such a rate that the temperature of the reaction mixture remained below -65°C (~20 min). When the temperature returned to below -70°C , 92.2 g (0.463 mol) of trimethyltin chloride dissolved in 200 mL of ether was added at below -65°C . When the addition was complete, it was stirred at -75°C for 0.5 hour, and then the cooling bath was removed to allow the temperature of the reaction to slowly rise. When the temperature of the reaction reached -20°C ,
 10 10 mL of methanol followed by 200 mL of water were added and the mixture was allowed to come to room temperature. The ether layer was washed once with brine, dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give 114 g of a light tan liquid. The pure product was isolated by distillation through a 30 cm Vigreux column, bp $40-42^{\circ}\text{C}$ (0.1 mm), [bp $32-34^{\circ}\text{C}$ (0.07 mm)]. n-Butyltrimethyltin, a by-product, distills at below room temperature at this pressure and separates well by distillation through the 30
 15 cm Vigreux column.

A mixture containing 74.5 g (0.204 mol) of (1)-N-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide, 60 g (0.248 mol) of 4-pyridyltrimethyltin, 23 g (0.033 mol) of freshly prepared bis-(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride and 71 mL of triethylamine in 1300 mL of dry dimethylformamide (DMF) was heated at $50-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ until all of the iodophenyloxazolidinone is used up (24-28 hours) as
 20 monitored by HPLC. The insoluble catalyst was removed by filtration through a bed of Celite® and the volatile material and all of the solvent (DMF) from the filtrate was removed under reduced pressure ($<40^{\circ}\text{C}$). The resulting oil was taken up in 500 mL of chloroform and diluted with 1.5 L of ether to give a tan precipitate. The precipitate was filtered and dried under a stream of nitrogen, digested with 1 L of 1 N HCl, filtered to remove insoluble material and neutralized to pH of 8 using conc. ammonium hydroxide at
 25 $10-20^{\circ}\text{C}$. The off-white precipitate was collected on a filter, dissolved in 400 mL of hot 95% ethanol, treated with charcoal, and diluted with 700 mL of water. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove most of the ethanol to give an off-white precipitate. The precipitate was collected on a filter and washed with a small amount of ice water and dried to give 26 g (40.3% theory) of the product, mp $188-190^{\circ}\text{C}$. Several other runs conducted under the same conditions gave products in 40-45% yields. The
 30 material can be further purified by recrystallization from absolute ethanol, or repeated the work-up procedure to give analytically pure sample of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4-pyridyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide as a colorless white solid, mp $191-192^{\circ}\text{C}$.

35

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$:	C, 65.58;	H, 5.50;	N, 13.50
Found:	C, 65.33; 65.35	H, 5.67; 5.53	N, 13.37 13.38

40 Following a procedure similar to the one described in Example 65, amine oxide derivatives of the pyridyl compounds were prepared by treating with excess MCPBA.

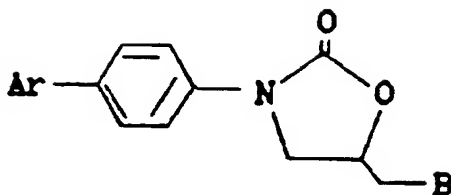
(1)-N-[3-(4-Tri-n-butylstannylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-yl-methyl]acetamide was prepared as follows.

To a mixture of 7.0 mL of hexabutylditin, 3.60 g of (1)-N-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide and 25 mL of DMF under nitrogen, which had been subjected to several Firestone cycles to
 45 remove oxygen, was added 0.16 g of $(\text{PhCN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ with stirring and the mixture was stirred at 70°C overnight. The mixture was poured into 500 mL of water and extracted with ethyl acetate, which was dried (MgSO_4), filtered through a Celite® pad to remove both Pd and the MgSO_4 , and evaporated in vacuo. The mixture was chromatographed on silica with chloroform to give the pure (1)-N-[3-(4-tri-n-butylstannyl-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide free from tributyltin iodide by-product as a contaminant.
 50 Isolated was 3.21 g.

By using the procedures described in Example 85, the following compounds in Table VI were prepared or can be prepared.

55

Table VI



Ex.	Ar	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
85	4'-NC ₅ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	191-192
86	2'-NC ₅ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	170-173
87	2'-ONC ₅ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	110 (dec)
88	3'-NC ₅ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	183-185
89	3'-ONC ₅ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	220 (dec)
90	4'-ONC ₄ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	
91	4'-ClC ₆ H ₄	NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	249-250
92		NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	221-222 (dec)
93		NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	196 (dec)
94		NHCOCH ₃	<i>l</i>	
95		NHCOCH ₃	<i>dl</i>	
96		NHCOCH ₃	<i>dl</i>	

Table VI
(Continued)

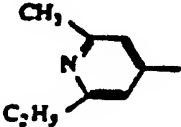
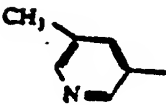
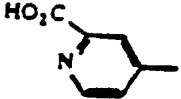
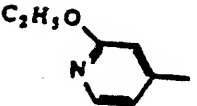
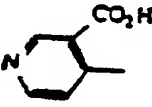
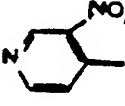
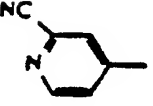
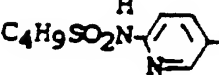

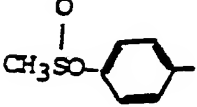
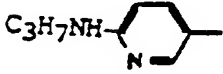


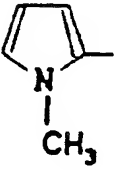
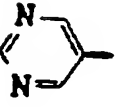
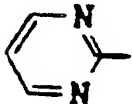
Ex.	Ar	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
97		NHCOOCH ₂ Cl	2	
98		NHSOCH ₃	2	
99		NHCOOC ₃ H ₇	2	
100		NHSO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	2	
101		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
102		N ₃	2	
103		NH ₂	2	
104		NHCOOCH ₃	2	

Table VI
(Continued)

Ex.	Ar	B	Isomer	m.p. (°C)
105		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
106		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
107		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
108		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
109		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
110		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
111		NHCOOCH ₃	2	
112		NHCOOCH ₃	2	

Example 113

5

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(2',5'-Dihydroxyphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 2',5'-(HO)₂C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

10

(1)-N-[3-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide was prepared according to the procedures previously described in U.S. Patent 4,705,799. The nitro compound was reduced to the corresponding amino derivative by catalytic hydrogenation in 95% ethanol in the presence of platinum oxide under 40 psig of hydrogen pressure.

15

To a mixture containing 1 g (4 mmol) of (1)-N-[3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, 1 mL of 28% HCl and 4 g of ice was added a solution of 0.28 g of sodium nitrite in 1 mL of water dropwise at 0-5 °C. After the addition was complete, the mixture was tested with starch/iodide paper to insure the reaction was complete. The mixture after being made neutral (pH 6-7) by cautious addition of sodium carbonate dropwise to a solution of 0.65 g (50% excess) of benzoquinone dissolved in a minimum amount (~15 mL) of 95% ethanol with vigorous stirring at 10-15 °C. The mixture was allowed to come to room temperature, stirred for 1 hour and diluted with 200 mL of water. The desired benzoquinone attached phenyloxazolidinone was obtained as a brick colored solid, 0.95 g, mp 218-219.5 °C. It was recrystallized once from acetonitrile to give 0.4 g of the pure quinone derivative as a golden orange solid, mp 235-236 °C.

20

To the orange solid (1.6 g, 4.7 mmol) suspended in 45 mL of 95% ethanol was added 0.5 g of sodium borohydride. A slight exotherm was noted and the mixture became homogeneous in 10 minutes. Water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was warmed to 50 °C. After allowing to cool, most of the ethanol was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting aqueous solution was made acidic (pH 1) with 6 M HCl to precipitate the product. The product was obtained as a light grayish purple solid, 1.03 g, mp 227-228.5 °C.

25

30

Example 114

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Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-Ethylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 4'-CH₃CH₂C₆H₄, B = NHCOCH₃)

To 4'-ethylbiphenylcarboxylic acid (20 mmol) dissolved in 50 mL dry DMF was added 25 mmol of triethylamine and the mixture was cooled in an ice bath, added 38.5 mmol of methyl chloroformate dropwise at 0-5 °C, and the stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C again, and a cold solution of 38.5 mmol of sodium azide dissolved in a minimum amount of water (<8 mL) was added as rapidly as possible (in one portion if possible) at <5 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour and poured into 500 mL of ice-water. The resulting precipitate was filtered while still cold (<10 min), washed with cold water and dried under a stream of nitrogen to give the crude 4'-ethylbiphenyl-carbonyl azide. The azide was used in place of 4'-ethylbiphenylisocyanate for the subsequent reactions according to the procedures exactly paralleling those described previously for Examples 1 through 3 to give the desired product as a colorless solid, mp 223-224 °C.

40

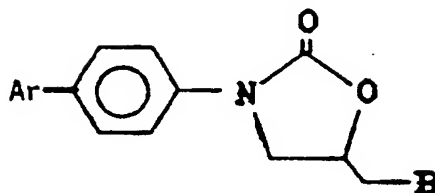
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By using the procedures described in Examples 113 and 114, the following compounds in Table VII were prepared or can be prepared.

50

55

Table VII



Ex.	Ar	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
113	2',5'-diOH C_6H_3	NHCOCH $_3$	<i>l</i>	227-228.5
114	4'-C $_2$ H $_5$ C $_6$ H $_4$	NHCOCH $_3$	<i>l</i>	223-224
115	4'-(CH $_3$) $_2$ NC $_6$ H $_4$	NHCOCH $_3$	dl	
116	4'-(CH $_3$) $_2$ N(O)C $_6$ H $_4$	NHCOCH $_3$	dl	125-127
117	4'-(9-fluorinon-2-yl)	NHCOCH $_3$	<i>l</i>	237.5-238.5
118	4'-(9-fluorinol-2-yl)	NHCOCH $_3$	<i>l</i>	214-221
119	3'-O $_2$ NC $_6$ H $_4$	NHCOCH $_3$	<i>l</i>	140-141

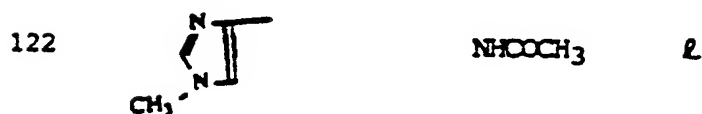
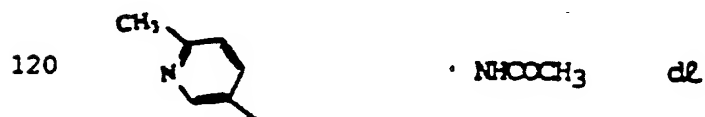
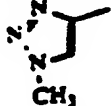
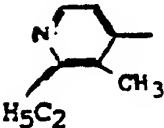


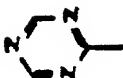
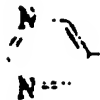


Table VII (continued)

5	Ex.	Ar	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
	123		NHCOCH ₃	L	
10					
15	124		NHCOCH ₃	L	
20					
25	125		NHCOCH ₃	L	
30					
35	126		NHCOCH ₃	L	
40					
45	127		NHCOCH ₃	L	
50					
55	129		NHCOCH ₃	L	209-211
			67		

Example 130

Preparation of (1)-N-[3-(4-(5-isoxazolyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (I, Ar = 5-isoxazolyl, B = NHCOCH₃)

A mixture of (1)-N-[3-(4-acetylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide (500 mg, 1.8 mmol) in 2 mL of dimethoxyformamide was heated at 110 °C overnight (16 hours). Excess dimethoxyformamide was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography to give 328 mg (55%) of (1)-N-[3-(4-(3-dimethylamino-2-ethenylketo)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide as a white solid. mp 191-192 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.95 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 13 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 6.50 (m, 1H), 5.75 (d, J = 13 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (bs, 1H), 4.12 (t, 1H), 3.83 (dd, 1H), 3.67 (m, 2H), 3.17 (bs, 3H), 3.00 (bs, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H); MS: m/e 331.1537 (M⁺), calcd. for C₁₇H₂₁N₃O₄: 331.1530.

A solution of the above compound (325 mg, 0.98 mmol) in methanol (3 mL) was treated with hydroxylamine-O-sulfonic acid (125 mg, 1.08 mmol) at room temperature for 45 minutes. It was poured into saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The resulting solid was collected and washed with water to give, after drying, 167 mg (57%) of the product as a white solid. mp 175-178 °C (dec); ¹H-NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ: 8.63 (bs, 1H), 8.28 (bs, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (bs, 1H), 4.77 (bs, 1H), 4.20 (t, 1H), 3.82 (t, 1H), 3.43 (m, 2H), 1.87 (s, 3H); MS: m/e 301.1081 (M⁺), calcd. for C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₄: 301.1061.

Example 131

Preparation of (1)-[3-(4-(2-Methyl-4-thiazolyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]azide (I, Ar = 2-methyl-4-thiazolyl, B = N₃)

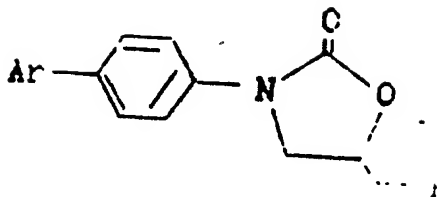
A solution of (1)-5-azidomethyl-N-[3-(4-acetylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin] (2.47 g, 9.5 mmol) in chloroform (30 mL) was treated with bromine (0.53 mL, 10.45 mmol) at room temperature for 15 minutes. The solvent was removed and the residue was taken up with 10% methanol/ methylene chloride. The resulting solid was filtered off and the solvent of the filtrate was removed to afford the crude product which was purified by flash column chromatography to yield 2.15 g (68%) of the bromoacetyl compound. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 8.00 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 4.83 (m, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.15 (t, 1H), 3.93 (dd, 1H), 3.70 (2dd, 2H).

A mixture of the above bromoacetyl compound (200 mg, 0.59 mmol) and thioacetamide (55 mg, 0.7 mmol) in toluene (3 mL) was refluxed for six hours. The solvent was removed, the residue was diluted with 10% methanol/methylene chloride, washed with saturated brine and dried (Na₂SO₄). The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography to give 140 mg (76%) of the title compound, ¹H-NMR (d₆-acetone) δ: 8.00 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.30 (t, 1H), 4.00 (dd, 1H), 3.83 (m, 2H), 2.73 (s, 3H).

The title compound was converted into its acetamide compound (I, Ar = 2-methyl-4-thiazolyl, B = NHCOCH₃) by the procedure described in U.S. Patent 4,705,799.

By using the procedures described in Examples 130 and 131, the following compounds in Table VIII were prepared or can be prepared.

Table VIII



Ex.	Ar	B	Iso- mer	m.p. (°C)
130	5-isoxazolyl	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	175-178
131	2-methyl-4-thiazolyl	N ₃	ℓ	NMR
132	2-methyl-4-thiazolyl	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	179-180
133	1H-pyrazol	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	235-236 (dec)
134	2-amino-4-thiazolyl	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	171-174 (dec)
135	2-amino-4-pyrimidinyl	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	258 (dec)
136	5-oxazolyl	NHCOCH ₃	ℓ	200 (dec)

Dosage Forms

The antibacterial agents of this invention can be administered by any means that produces contact of the active agent with the agent's site of action in the body of a mammal. They can be administered by any conventional means available for use in conjunction with pharmaceuticals, either as individual therapeutic agents or in a combination of therapeutic agents. They can be administered alone, but are generally administered with a pharmaceutical carrier selected on the basis of the chosen route of administration with standard pharmaceutical practice.

The dosage administered will, of course, vary depending upon known factors such as the pharmacodynamic characteristics of the particular agent, and its mode and route of administration; age, health, and weight of the recipient; nature and extent of symptoms; kind of concurrent treatment; frequency of treatment; and the effect desired. Usually, a daily dosage of active ingredient can be about 5 to 20 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. Ordinarily, when the more potent compounds of this invention are used, 5 to 15, and preferably 5 to 7.5 milligrams per kilogram per day, given in divided doses 2 to 4 times a day or in sustained release form, is effective to obtain desired results. These drugs may also be administered parenterally.

Projected therapeutic levels in humans should be attained by the oral administration of 5-20 mg/kg of body weight given in divided doses two to four times daily. The dosages may be increased in severe or life-threatening infections.

Dosage forms (compositions) suitable for internal administration contain from about 1.0 milligram to about 600 milligrams of active ingredient per unit. In these pharmaceutical compositions, the active ingredient will ordinarily be present in an amount of about 0.5-95% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

The active ingredient can be administered orally in solid dosage forms, such as capsules, tablets, and powders, or in liquid dosage forms, such as elixirs, syrups, and suspensions. It can also be administered parenterally, in sterile liquid dosage forms.

Gelation capsules contain the active ingredient and powdered carriers, such as lactose, sucrose, manitol, starch, cellulose derivatives, magnesium stearate, stearic acid, and the like. Similar diluents can be used to make compressed tablets. Both tablets and capsules can be manufactured as sustained release products to provide for continuous release of medication over a period of hours. Compressed tablets can be sugar coated or film coated to mask any unpleasant taste and protect the tablet from the atmosphere, or enteric coated for selective disintegration in the gastrointestinal tract.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration can contain coloring and flavoring to increase patient acceptance.

In general, water, a suitable oil, saline, aqueous dextrose (glucose), and related sugar solutions and glycols such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycols are suitable carriers for parenteral solutions. Solutions for parenteral administration contain preferably a water soluble salt of the active ingredient, suitable stabilizing agents, and, if necessary, buffer substances. Antioxidants such as sodium bisulfate, sodium sulfite, or ascorbic acid either alone or combined are suitable stabilizing agents. Also used are citric acid and its salts and sodium EDTA. In addition, parenteral solutions can contain preservatives, such as benzalkonium chloride, methyl- or propyl-paraben, and chlorobutanol.

Suitable pharmaceutical carriers are described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, A. Osol, a standard reference text in this field.

Useful pharmaceutical dosage forms for administration of the compounds of this invention can be illustrated as follows:

Capsules

A large number of unit capsules are prepared by filling standard two-piece hard gelatin capsules each with 75 milligrams of powdered active ingredient, 150 milligrams of lactose, 24 milligrams of talc, and 6 milligrams of magnesium stearate.

Soft Gelatin Capsules

A mixture of active ingredient in soybean oil is prepared and injected by means of a positive displacement pump into gelatin to form soft gelatin capsules containing 75 milligrams of the active ingredient. The capsules are washed and dried.

Tablets

A large number of tablets are prepared by conventional procedures so that the dosage unit is 75 milligrams of active ingredient, 0.2 milligrams of colloidal silicon dioxide, 5 milligrams of magnesium stearate, 250 milligrams for microcrystalline cellulose, 11 milligrams of cornstarch and 98.8 milligrams of lactose. Appropriate coatings may be applied to increase palatability or delay absorption.

Injectables

A parenteral composition suitable for administration by injection is prepared by stirring 1.5% by weight of active ingredient in 10% by volume propylene glycol and water. The solution is made isotonic with sodium chloride and sterilized.

Suspensions

An aqueous suspension is prepared for oral administration so that each 5 milliliters contain 75 milligrams of finely-divided active ingredient, 200 milligrams of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, 5 milligrams of sodium benzoate, 1.0 grams of sorbitol solution, U.S.P., and 0.025 milliliters of vanillin.

Utility

Test results indicate that the compounds of this invention are biologically active against gram positive bacteria including multiple antibiotic resistant strains of staphylococci and streptococci. These compounds are potentially useful for the treatment of both human and animal bacterial infections including diseases of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, genito-urinary systems; blood; interstitial fluids; and soft tissues.

As shown in Table IX, compounds of Formula (I) exert an in vitro antibacterial effect. A standard microdilution method (National Committee for Clinical Standards. Tentative standard M7-T. Standard methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, Villanova, PA, 1982) with Mueller-Hinton broth is used to determine the 24-hour minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC's) for test strains of Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli.

The in vivo potency of these compounds is exemplified by the data summarized in Table X. Determinations of in vivo efficacy are performed by inoculating mice intraperitoneally with cultures of the infecting organism diluted to produce 100% mortality in control animals within twenty-four hours. The culture of S. aureus used to infect the animals was diluted to the required bacterial density using 5% aqueous hog gastric mucin. The compounds are dissolved or suspended in 0.25% aqueous Methocel® (Methocel®: Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose, E15 Premium, Dow Chemical Company) for oral administration or sterile distilled water containing 5% dimethylsulfoxide (Fisher Scientific Company, Fairlawn, NJ) for subcutaneous administration. The mice are dosed at one hour and at four hours post-infection. Mortality is recorded daily until test determination seven days post infection. The number of survivors in each treatment group on the seventh day after infection is used in the calculation of the ED₅₀, the dose of compound that protects 50% of the mice (Litchfield, J. T. and Wildoxon. A simulated method for evaluating dose-effect experiments. J. Pharmacol Exp. Ther., 98:99-113, 1949).

Table IX

In Vitro Broth Microdilution
Minimal Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC's)

10	Example No.	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	
15		<u>Staphylococcus aureus</u>	<u>Escherichia coli</u>
	3	0.5	>128
	4	0.5	>128
	7	2	>128
20	8	<0.13	>128
	9	<0.13	>128
	10	0.5	>128
25	20	8	>128
	21	<0.13	>128
	22	0.25	>128
30	23	1	>128
	24	8	>128
	25	2	>128
	26	1	>128
35	27	0.5	>128
	28	<0.13	>128
	29	4	>128
40	30	4	>128
	37	0.25	>128
	38	64	>128
45	43	4	>128
	44	4	>128
	45	0.5	>128
	46	4	>128
50	47	0.5	>128

Table IX
(Continued)

5	Example No.	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	
10		<u>Staphylococcus aureus</u>	<u>Escherichia coli</u>
	48	<0.13	>128
	49	1	>128
	50	0.5	>128
15	57	1	>128
	58	1	>128
	59	2	>128
20	60	1	>128
	61	2	>128
	62	2	>128
25	63	0.25	>128
	64	4	>128
	65	2	>128
	66	0.5	>128
30	67	0.25	>128
	68	0.25	>128
	69	0.25	>128
35	70	2	>128
	71	2	>128
	73	0.5	>128
40	74	8	>128
	75	<0.13	>128
	85	<0.13	>128
	86	2	>128
45	87	32	>128
	88	<0.13	>128
	89	2	>128
50	92	2	>128
	113	16	>128

55

Table IX
(Continued)

Example No.	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	
	<u>Staphylococcus aureus</u>	<u>Escherichia coli</u>
114	0.5	>128
115	16	>128
116	16	>128
117	4	>128
118	4	>128
119	<0.13	>128
130	1	>128
132	4	>128
133	4	>128
134	8	>128
135	4	>128
136	1	>128

Table X

In Vivo Activity of Compounds Against
Staphylococcus Aureus in an Acute Lethal Mouse Model

5

Example
 No.

ED₅₀ (mg/kg)

10

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	<u>Oral</u> <u>Administration</u>	<u>Subcutaneous</u> <u>Administration</u>
3	2.9	2
4	22	39.7
7	NT	>90
8	>90	>90
9	>90	16.8
10	NT	NT
20	>90	>90
21	44.7	>90
22	>90	>90
23	17.3	24.3
24	>90	>90
25	13.9	5.8
26	NT	NT
27	6.6	7.6
28	52.6	30
29	16.1	9.8
30	16.1	9.8
37	<1.2	0.6
38	NT	>90
43	6.4	3.7
44	8.6	3.7
45	NT	13.9
46	NT	30
47	NT	NT
48	NT	NT

Table X
(Continued)

Example No.	ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)	
	<u>Oral Administration</u>	<u>Subcutaneous Administration</u>
5		
10	49	65.2
	50	NT
	57	18
15	58	13.8
	59	7
	60	30
20	61	47.4
	62	51.9
	63	>90
25	64	50
	65	NT
	66	NT
	67	4.5
30	68	2.2
	69	4
	70	17
35	71	51.9
	73	11.8
	74	NT
40	75	NT
	85	1.3
	86	NT
	87	16.1
45	88	1.6
	89	2
	92	NT
50	113	>90

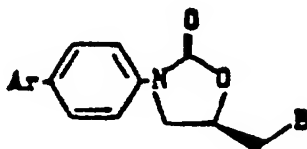
Table X
(Continued)

Example No.	ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)	
	<u>Oral Administration</u>	<u>Subcutaneous Administration</u>
114	8.1	>100
115	NT	NT
116	NT	6.4
117	NT	NT
118	NT	NT
119	6.2	5
130	6	6
132	NT	17
133	22	22
134	56.5	47
135	68	NT
136	14.8	51.9

NT = Not Tested

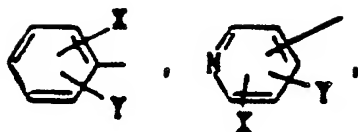
Claims

1. An aryl benzene oxazolidinone of the formula

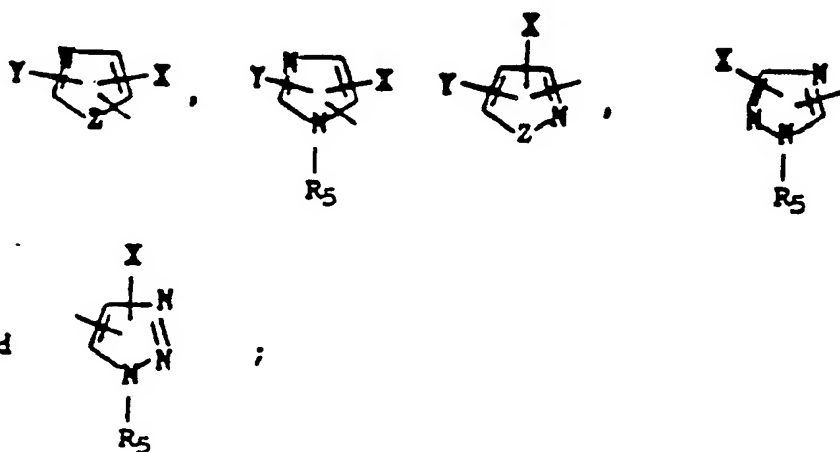


(I)

wherein, for the *l*, and mixtures of the *d* and *l* stereoisomers of the compound Ar is an aromatic group selected from the group consisting of



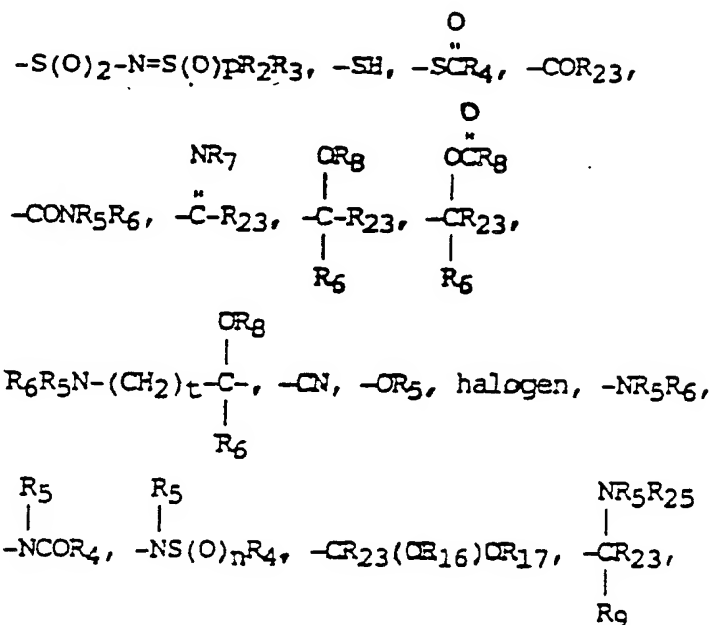
a diazinyl group optionally substituted with X and Y, a triazinyl group optionally substituted with X and Y,



Z is O, S, or NR₅;

W is CH or N, or also can be S or O when Z is NR₅;

X independently is H, -NO₂, -S(O)_nR₁, tetrazoyl,



alkyl of 1 to 8 carbons optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, OH, =O other than at alpha position, S(O)_nR₂₄, or NR₅R₆, alkenyl of 2-5 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons;

R₁ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, OH, CN, NR₅R₆ or CO₂R₈;

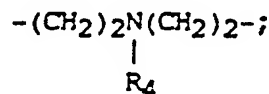
C₂-C₄ alkenyl; -NR₉R₁₀; -N₃;

-NH-C(=O)-R₄; -NM-C(=O)-R₄; -NG₂; NR₉G-NGM⁺;

R₂ and R₃ are independently C₁-C₂ alkyl or, taken together are -(CH₂)_q-;

R₄ is alkyl or 1-4 carbons, optionally substituted with one or more halogens;

R₅ and R₆ are independently H, alkyl of 1-8 carbons, cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons -(CH₂)_tOR₈, -(CH₂)_tNR₁₁R_{11A}, or -O(CH₂)_tNR₁₁R_{11A}; or taken together are -(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂-, -(CH₂)_tCH(COR₄)-, or



R₇ is -NR₅R₆, -OR₅ or

NH R₅;

R₈ is H or alkyl of 1-4 carbons;


R₉ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl;


R₁₀ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, -OR₈ or -NR₁₁R_{11A};


R₁₁ and R_{11A} are independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl, or taken together, are -(CH₂)_r;

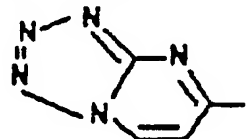
G is Cl, Br or I;

Y independently is H, F, Cl, Br, OR₈, alkyl of 1-3 carbons, or NO₂;

X and Y taken together (a) when Ar is  or

 to form a fused six-membered

carbocyclic ring, or (b) when Ar is 

to form  ;

M is a physiologically acceptable cation;

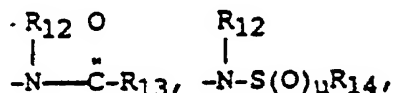
n is 0, 1 or 2

p is 0 or 1;

q is 3, 4 or 5;

r is 4 or 5;


t is 1, 2 or 3; B is -NH₂,



or N₃;

R₁₂ is H, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl;

R₁₃ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms; C₂-C₄ alkenyl; C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl; phenyl; -CH₂OR₁₅; -CH(OR₁₆)OR₁₇; -CH₂S(O)_vR₁₄;

 - CR₁₅; -OR₁₈; -SR₁₄; -CH₂N₃;

the aminoalkyl groups derived from α-amino acids such as glycine, L-alanine, L-cysteine, L-proline, and D-alanine; -NR₁₉R₂₀; or -C(NH₂)R₂₁R₂₂;

R₁₄ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;

R₁₅ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms;

R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently C₁-C₄ alkyl or, taken together, are -(CH₂)_m-;

R₁₈ is C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₇-C₁₁ aralkyl;

R₁₉ and R₂₀ are independently H or C₁-C₂ alkyl;

R₂₁ and R₂₂ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, phenyl or, taken together, are -(CH₂)₅;

u is 1 or 2;

5 v is 0, 1 or 2;

m is 2 or 3;

s is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

R₂₃ is H, alkyl of 1-8 carbons optionally substituted with one or more halogens, cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons, alkyl of 1-4 carbons substituted with one or more of -S(O)_nR₂₄, -OR₈,

10 $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O} \text{ CR}_8, \text{ or } -\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6; \text{ or alkenyl of 2-5 carbons optionally substituted with CHO or CO}_2\text{R}_8; \end{array}$

R₂₄ is alkyl of 1-4 carbons or cycloalkyl of 3-8 carbons; and

R₂₅ is R₆ or NR₅R₆;

or a pharmaceutically suitable salt thereof; provided that:

15 1) when B is NH₂, then Ar is not phenyl optionally substituted with halogen or CF₃.

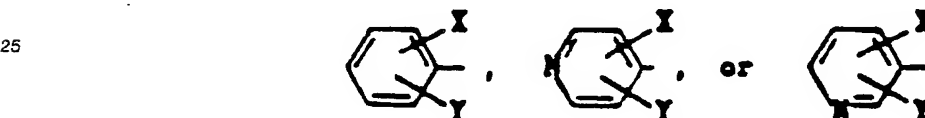
2. An oxazolidinone of claim 1 wherein B is is

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{NH} \text{ CR}_{13} \end{array}$ where R₁₃ is H, CH₃, -OR₁₈, CH₂Cl, CH₂OH, or CH₂OCH₃.

3. An oxazolidinone of Claim 2 wherein B is

20 $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{NH} \text{ CCH}_3. \end{array}$

4. An oxazolidinone of Claim 1 wherein Ar is

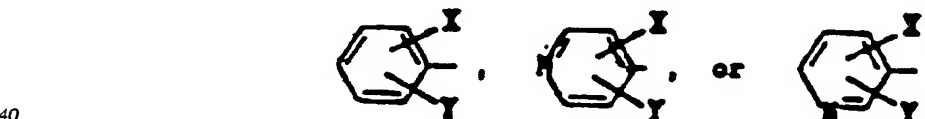


5. An oxazolidinone of Claim 4 wherein Y is H.

6. An oxazolidinone of Claim 5 wherein X is H, alkyl of 1-5 carbon atoms, -S(O)_nCH₃ where n is 0, 1 or 2, - $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CCH}_3, \end{array}$

-OR₅, -CH₂NR₅R₆, R₆R₅N(CH₂)₂CH(OH)-, or -CN.

35 7. An oxazolidinone of Claim 3 wherein Ar is



8. An oxazolidinone of Claim 7 wherein Y is H.

9. An oxazolidinone of Claim 8 wherein X is H, alkyl of 1-5 carbon atoms, -S(O)_nCH₃ where n is 0, 1 or 2, - $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CCH}_3, \end{array}$

45 -OR₅, -CH₂NR₅R₆, R₆R₅N(CH₂)₂CH(OH)-, or -CN.

10. An oxazolidinone of Claim 7 selected from (j)-N-[3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide,

50 (j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylsulfinylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylsulfonylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-cyanophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-diethylaminomethylphenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

55 (j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-di-n-propylaminomethylphenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(3-N,N-dimethylamino-1-hydroxypropyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-hydroxy-3-(4-morpholinyl)propyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide,

(j)-N-[3-(4-(4'-pyridylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, hydrochloride, and

(j)-N-[3-(4-(3'-pyridylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, hydrochloride.

11. A pharmaceutical composition consisting essentially of a suitable pharmaceutical carrier and an effective amount of a compound of anyone of claims 1 to 10.

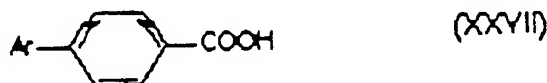
12. Use of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) (1)-N-[3-(4-phenylphenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 5 (b) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-acetylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 (c) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylsulfinylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 (d) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-methylsulfonylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 (e) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-cyanophenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 (f) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-diethylaminomethylphenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 10 (g) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-di-n-propylaminomethylphenyl)-phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide.
 (h) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(3-N,N-dimethylamino-1-hydroxypropyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-
 acetamide.
 (i) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-(1-hydroxy-3-(4-morpholinyl)-propyl)phenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-
 acetamide.
 15 (j) (1)-N-[3-(4-(4'-pyridylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, hydrochloride.
 (k) (1)-N-[3-(4-(3'-pyridylphenyl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]acetamide, hydrochloride, for pre-
 paring an antibacterial medicament.

13. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 which comprises:

- (1) reacting a carboxylic acid of the formula

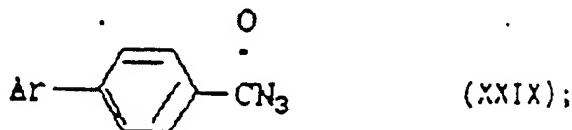
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where Ar is defined in Claim 1 with methyl chloroformate followed by sodium azide to prepare an acylazide of the formula

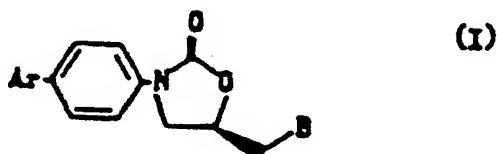
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(2) reacting a compound of formula (XXIX) with glycidyl azide to prepare an oxazolidinone of the formula

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where B is N₃, and optionally

(3) reacting a compound of formula (I) from step (2) with hydrogen to prepare the corresponding compound where B is NH₂; and optionally

50 (4) reacting a compound as prepared in step (3) with acetyl chloride to prepare a corresponding compound where B is NH $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{CCH}_3 \\ \text{O} \end{smallmatrix}$

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